THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 400.] SEPTEMBER 1, 1824. [Price 2s.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Tables shewing the Proportionate Refraction of the Light of several fixed Stars and Planets, and its Dependance on the Proportions of their coloured Rays. By T. Forster, M.D. F.L.S. M.A.S., &c.

I OFFER the following tables, with deference to the results of other observers, and likewise with great caution, it being founded on an attempted measurement of the proportionate deviation and relative quantity of the differently-coloured rays in the several stars stated in the table. And I request that allowance be made for the great difficulty of such observations; and that the novelty of the experiments, the few opportunities that I have had of repeating them on an extensive scale, together with the great nicety requisite where such small quantities are concerned, may apologize for the rude and imperfect manner in which the observations have been conducted.

If the future observations of more able persons should confirm my own, I shall be glad to see them in detail: if they should be confuted, the very detection of the cause of the error may lead on to the knowledge of some other fact of use in the very curious investigations now going forward as to the nature of light. At all events they have afforded me, and may afford to others, agreeable amusement during the long and dreary winter nights of this miserable country.

In the following table I assume the apparent altitude of the stars above the horizon at the time of observation to be 10°, and the barometer 0′ 760 :— the centigr. thermometer + 10°. Under which circumstances, we may estimate the mean refraction as 5′ 19″.10, according to the formula determined by La Place, and published in the *Connaissance des Temps*. Now, presuming this to be the real mean refraction, and believing also that it equals the refraction of Capella, the figures put down in column 3 of the following table, indicate the quantities of refraction to be added to, or subtracted from the above-mentioned mean, in order to get the true refraction of each of the stars named in column 1. Thus the stars which I have put above Capella in the column require a greater, and those below him a less correction for 10° of altitude than 5′ 19″.10, and probably in nearly the poportions indicated in the scale. The particular methods I have used, both for obtaining the spectra and for measuring the deviation of the extreme rays, being one, I believe, of my own discovery, and which I am not yet sufficiently confident in, I do not at present think it necessary to disclose because I intend to make it the subject of a future communication. It has been overlooked, I am persuaded, from its simplicity, in consequence of that fatal though common error of the human understanding, whereby we so frequently dig deep for the discovery of objects that lie near the surface and are overlooked. All I desire is, to learn from those who have better means than I possess of making the experiments, whether astronomical observations on those stars which are conveniently situated for determining the refraction, shall be found to confirm or refute what appears to have been ascertained as probable from the employment of a very different mode of investigation.

TABLE.

Names of Stars.	Apparent prevailing Colour.	Proper Refraction at 10° Altitude, estimating the mean Refraction at 5′ 19″.10.
Lyra.....	Blue.....	6″.50
Spica.....	Blue	6″.0
Sirius.....	White.....	5″.50
Arided....	Whitish	4″.0
Atair.....	Whitish	2″.50
Procyon...	Yellowish white	2″.20
Rigel.....	Yellowish white	2″.0
Capella...	Yellow	0″.0
Regulus...	Reddish white	1″.0
Arcturus..	Orange Red...	4″.0
Alpliard...	Reddish	4″.50
Betalgeus..	Red	4″.50
Aldebaran .	Reddish	7″.0

Observe.—In the above table the quantities put down are not asserted with

with any degree of positiveness, but are merely submitted, as being what the measurements of the various spectra seem to indicate.

The colour in the second column is merely the general appearance of the star as to colour when viewed in the manner already described, before the rays meet in a focus in the telescope; and is of no particular utility, otherwise than by reminding the reader of the general varieties of colour of stars.

I have not detailed the peculiarities of the coloured spectra, from want of time, and because the detail would take up too much space in your valuable Magazine. But I have given the results, as nearly as I could estimate them, in column 3. The following seems to be the order of the refrangibility of the planets: but I have not been able to state any proportions, as the principal method employed to disperse the light of the stars will not disperse that of the planets.

TABLE.

Planet.	Colour.	Whether the Proper Refraction + or — the Mean.
Moon	Bright white ..	+
Venus	Bright white ..	+
Jupiter....	Greenish yellow white..	+
Saturn	Dull white	=
Mercury ..	Reddish	—
Mars.	Very Red	—

Absolute Proportions unknown.

Thus the moon requires the most, and Mars the least correction for refraction.

T. Forster.

Hartfield, East Grinstead,
July 17, 1824.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON THE DANGERS OF OPEN BOATS.

An open boat, notwithstanding the skill and dauntless intrepidity with which it is managed, notwithstanding the almost miraculous feats which it has been known to accomplish in even outliving a storm when a large ship has gone to the bottom, and notwithstanding the sundry contrivances which have been adopted to give it security, is one of the most perilous situations in which a mariner can be exposed, as the almost weekly disasters recorded by the newspapers incontestably prove; in short, it would be absurb to enlarge upon, or to discuss this fact, which is so notorious and self-evident.

To preserve the lives of a most valuable set of men in their perilous efforts to assist a ship in distress, and the perpetual dangers which attend a common boat, has induced me to try if something under the influence of a sail could not be constructed, so as to communicate from the shore, to a ship in distress, or to encounter a gale of wind without much, (if any) danger, at least not the danger of the common boat; and I think I have made a model which will answer every purpose, either as a life-boat, a fishing-boat, (for this is often exposed to imminent danger, as the word, Clovelly, too painfully brings to one's recollection) or for any other general use where danger is to be apprehended, and necessity requires that a boat should put to sea. This boat, according to my model, may be made to any size, for two men, or for eight, ten, or a dozen, rigged in any character calculated either for the sail or the oar, but chiefly the sail; it may be easily managed, and will work itself without any other manual assistance than the rudder; it cannot remain upset; or if it should be momentarily so, no injury will arise, because it must instantly right again; nor yet sink though ten thousand waves wash over it; and though it has neither cork nor air barrels, it may be built so light as to be easily launched, and will work off upon lee-shore much better than the common Beer or Deal boat in the sharpest surf, either without difficulty or danger to its crew; and will go as near to the wind, make less lee-way and sail with as much speed as any boat that ever has been built; and I may with truth add, without so much as wetting the jacket of its crew, and affording an ample stowage according to its size, without being encumbered with any thing that will retard its course. It may be shaped either for celerity, for burthen, or for common purposes, and I am sure that 10*l.* would most amply supply all the extra expense of a common boat, and every common boat can be converted into it without the least difficulty; though a boat, to be built with an eye to this improvement, if such on inspection and consideration it should turn out to be, would be preferable; still the common boat could be easily converted to it; but, as I have said before, not so well as one that was originally intended for this purpose.

I am no sailor, and not much of a mechanic, nor do I live in a sea-port, or know whether any boat answering the description here given has ever been offered

offered to the public. I should think not, because I never read of, heard, or saw any such; and as a fishing-boat, or one for ordinary purposes, I am sure there is none such, which is the more to be wondered at, as this model is formed upon the simplest principles imaginable, and is applicable to every purpose. If any other person has suggested the same idea, I have no more to say upon the subject; but if not, and what I have before remarked be deemed worthy of public consideration, I am ready to submit the model to inspection and criticism.

Mr. Greathead's boat is solely adapted for rowing; and I apprehend the expense of it is so considerable, and its management so difficult to those who are unacquainted with it, as well as excessively dangerous, and laborious, as to preclude the common use of it, when there ought to be such a boat, or some boat of the same nature, not only at every port, but within every three or four miles upon the coast. This model is attended with so little extra expense, and is so much more desirable than the common boat, that it can be used for all daily and ordinary purposes, and therefore always fit for use; that it can be used for a life-boat at a moment's notice, in case of need; whereas the professed life-boats are either put away in houses and kept dry, or otherwise used so seldom, like a fire-engine in a country town, that upon a sudden emergency, when their services are required, they become quite useless.

The first time the Aberdeen boat (as I was informed by a gentleman of that place) was wanted, it filled, from being kept in a dry place, immediately; and so could not be used at all. The most serious disasters frequently occur from the accidental upsetting of boats when no danger is dreamt of, in rivers; and from going backwards and forwards to ships at anchor in bays and roads; for there are winds and seas that are highly dangerous to open boats, that are not so to ships; if a common boat ship a sea, there is an end of her, and all on board.

This boat cannot upset, ship a sea, or fill. If a squall in a river, where unexpected gusts often strike a boat a-back very unexpectedly, strikes the proposed boat, the sails trim themselves, on either side, she rights in an instant, and is in a condition to receive the wind come as it will; if her gunwhale be pressed a foot or more under water, not a drop can enter: I say she may be turned bottom up fifty times following, and right as often of her own accord, and the man at the helm shall still be secure; and I repeat again that it may be as useful in the hazardous enterprize of the pilot, as the fishing-boat or the life-preserver. I am informed that the open Deal boats, on occasions of necessity, adventurously hazard working off through the breakers on a lee-shore to a ship in distress, sometimes get over the surf or breakers without being swamped, but sometimes the boats fill, and the men are thrown into the sea, and scramble to the shore, in the best manner they can, at the risk of their lives, which are often forfeited to their humanity: an instance of this nature lately happened on the Kent or Surrey coast. Now if the open Deal boat can thus work off the shore *with* danger; this boat can equally well work off *without* danger, for it shall be the same boat, and the same rigging, and the same men, only with the additional securities which I have named. In short, the suggestion is so plain, that I only am surprised at its never having been adopted; and so obvious that I am almost ashamed to say so much about it; but every word that I have said is true, and I am ready to prove it by the model. Yet I am not so presumptuous as to say that the plan is infallible, or that there is no danger; but I do mean to say and am ready to prove, that the plan is more safe by ten thousand degrees, than the usual modes of going to sea in boats. If ten lives only are saved in a year, it is a consideration. I never shewed it but to one person, and he was a ship-builder. This gentleman was satisfied of the truth and practicability of every thing which is before mentioned, and I wish to communicate this paper to the public through your Magazine, if any good should be likely to arise from it. I. C.

19*th July* 1824.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

CHRONOMETERS.

Sir,

PERHAPS the most surprising effort of art and scientific ingenuity displayed by man is to be seen in the construction of chronometers, which are now made to go with an accuracy which rivals almost that of the heavenly bodies. The beau ideal of a perfect chronometer is one that would go exactly for ever, or for a very long period, according to mean time, neither too fast nor too slow. That which is attainable, is to have an instrument which will go according to

a certain regular rate; and whether it be a little too fast, or a little too slow, is immaterial, provided it be according to a known rate, so that by observing the exact second on the chronometer, the precise time may be known. This is now brought to such a degree of perfection, that a difference of a second not merely in a day, but in a month, is an object of consideration. With instruments of such accuracy, the longitude of any place may be determined with the greatest exactness, as an error of four seconds in time will give an error of only 1′ of longitude, which at the equator is little more than an English mile, and gradually diminishes on approaching either pole.

In the beginning of 1823, thirty-six chronometers, made by the best artists in London, were sent to the Observatory at Greenwich, on trial, and were kept one year, excepting that for about two months some of them were sent out for observation carried on at Falmouth. Their rate of going was observed with rigorous astronomical accuracy every day. To exhibit to the reader the high perfection to which those instruments have been brought, there is here subjoined a copy of the official account published of the daily rate of the chronometer made by Mr. Murray, of Cornhill, which gained the first premium price of 300*l*., which is now sent out with Captain Parry. It is the best instrument ever known; and the greatest variation in its mean daily rate of going did not exceed one second and eleven hundredth parts of a second.

TABLE.

Day of Month.	March 1823.	April 1823.	May 1823.	June 1823.	July 1823.	Aug. 1823	Sep-tember 1823.	October 1823.	No-vember 1823.	De-cember 1823.	January 1824.	Fe-bruary 1824.
1.	—	+1″.1	+0″.3	+0″.4	+0″.5			+1″.3	+0″.1	+2″.0	+1″.1	+0″.8
2.	—	+1 .9	+1 .1	+0 .4	+1 .4			+0 .7	+1 .1	+1 .3	+1 .9	+0 .8
3.	—	+1 .1	+0 .4	+0 .9	+0 .7			+1 .0	+1 .0	+0 .9	+1 .6	+1 .3
4.	+1″.1	+0 .2	+0 .4	+0 .6	+0 .7			+2 .4	+0 .7	+1 .1	+0 .7	+0 .8
5.	+0 .8	+0 .8	+0 .3	+0 .9	+0 .4			+1 .4	+1 .4	+1 .5	+0 .7	+2 .0
6.	+0 .2	+0 .5	+0 .5	+0 .6	+0 .8			+1 .3	+1 .4	+1 .2	+0 .7	+1 .0
7.	0 .0	+0 .6	+2 .4	+0 .3	+0 .8			+2 .2	+1 .8	+0 .5	+0 .3	+0 .5
8.	—0 .4	+0 .8	+1 .7	+1 .2	+0 .8			+0 .9	+1 .5	+0 .5	+0 .5	+2 .0
9.	+0 .4	+0 .6	+0 .5	+1 .2	+0 .6			+1 .5	+1 .3	+0 .6	+0 .3	+2 .0
10.	+0 .3	+1 .1	+1 .0	+0 .4	+1 .9			+1 .2	+1 .2	+0 .7	+0 .6	+1 .8
11.	—0 .1	+0 .7	+0 .6	+1 .0	+0 .1			+1 .3	+1 .2	+0 .8	+0 .8	+1 .0
12.	+1 .3	+0 .6	+0 .6	+1 .0	+0 .9			+1 .8	+0 .8	+1 .5	+0 .8	+1 .5
13.	+0 .1	+0 .3	+0 .9	+1 .1	+1 .2			+1 .9	+0 .3	+0 .4	+0 .1	+1 .2
14.	+0 .6	+0 .3	+0 .7	+1 .5	+1 .2			+1 .8	+0 .0	+1 .2	—0 .8	+1 .6
15.	+1 .9	+0 .5	+0 .7	+0 .7	+0 .6			+1 .4	+0 .0	+1 .2	—1 .6	+1 .0
16.	—0 .2	+0 .5	+0 .2	+0 .7	+0 .8			+2 .0	+1 .0	+0 .2	—0 .8	+1 .9
17.	—0 .2	+0 .2	+0 .7	+0 .4	+0 .7			+0 .9	+1 .1	+1 .2	—0 .6	—0 .1
18.	+0 .3	+2 .3	+0 .6	+1 .4	+0 .5			+1 .0	+1 .0	+1 .9	—1 .0	+1 .1
19.	+0 .2	+0 .7	+0 .5	+0 .9	+0 .7			+1 .8	+0 .5	+0 .5	—1 .1	+0 .6
20.	—1 .1	+0 .7	+0 .8	+0 .6	+0 .6			+1 .9	+1 .2	—0 .1	—0 .3	+1 .3
21.	—0 .6	+0 .7	+1 .1	+1 .6	+0 .7			+1 .9	+0 .7	0 .0	+0 .6	+0 .8
22.	0 .3	+0 .2	+0 .8	+1 .3	+1 .0			+0 .6	+1 .2	0 .0	+1 .1	+1 .6
23.	+1 .4	+1 .0	+0 .5	+1 .3	+0 .1			+2 .0	+1 .1	+0 .8	+1 .1	+1 .6
24.	+1 .4	+0 .7	+0 .6	+0 .9	—0 .2			+1 .0	+1 .1	+0 .6	+1 .5	+1 .5
25.	+0 .6	+0 .9	+0 .9	+1 .0			+1″.7	+2 .1	+0 .9	+1 .6	+1 .1	+1 .1
26.	+0 .2	+0 .6	+0 .8	+1 .3			+0 .8	+1 .1	+1 .2	+1 .7	+1 .2	—0 .3
27.	+0 .3	+0 .6	+0 .6	+1 .3			+1 .1	+1 .2	+1 .2	+1 .0	+1 .2	+0 .2
28.	—0 .4	+0 .5	+0 .9	+1 .4			+1 .0	+1 .3	+1 .1	+1 .2	+1 .3	+0 .9
29.	+0 .1	0 .0	+1 .1	+1 .2			+1 .0	+2 .2	+1 .2	+1 .2	+0 .8	
30.	+1 .0	+1 .0	+0 .6	+1 .1			+0 .8	+0 .8	+1 .5	+1 .1	+0 .3	
31.	+1 .1		+0 .5					+2 .2		+1 .1	+0 .3	
Mean Daily Rate.	+0″.38	+0″.72	+0″.75	+0″.95	+0″.73	-	+1″.07	+1″.49	+1″.01	+1″.95	+0″.47	+1″.11

Sent to Falmouth. — At Falmouth. — At Falmouth.

Greatest Gaining ..... 1″.49
Least Gaining ..... 0 .38
Variation..... 1.″11

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE last paper in the seventh volume of the Spectator (No. 555), contains several interesting facts respecting the principal writers engaged in that celebrated work. "All the papers," says Steele, "which I have distinguished by any letter in the name of the Muse CLIO, *were given me* by the gentlemen of whose assistance I formerly boasted in the preface and concluding leaf of my Tatlers." The generality of readers, and among them many persons of acuteness and discrimination, have inferred from this passage that Addison was the *author* of *all* these papers; an inference which is neither fairly deducible from the words of Steele, nor consistent with the evidence furnished by subsequent writers. Tickell has indeed contributed to strengthen this opinion by inserting these papers indiscriminately in his edition of Addison's works; and Dr. Johnson has likewise fallen into the common error on this subject.

"The papers of Addison," says the author of the Lives of the Poets, "are marked in the Spectator by one of the letters in the name of *Clio*, and in the Guardian by *a hand;* whether it was, as Tickell pretends to think, that he was unwilling to usurp the praise of others, or, as Steele, with far greater likelihood, insinuates that he could not, without discontent, impart to others any of his own. I have heard," continues this snarling writer, "that his avidity did not satisfy itself with the air of renown, but that with great eagerness, he laid hold on *his proportion* of the profits." And why not? The Spectator and Guardian are always spoken of as the joint productions of these friends; and, though Steele was the nominal editor of both, Addison is known to have contributed the greater number of original papers, and was, therefore, entitled to at least an equal share of the profits. With respect, indeed, to the part which Addison took in the Guardian, Dr. Johnson himself says, that it is not known whether his communications were furnished "occasionally, or by previous engagement," and the Doctor had probably no better ground for his insinuation, as regarded the Spectator. Addison, however, though he bears the palm of industry from Steele, unquestionably derived some assistance from the kindness of his friends; nor is Dr. Johnson quite correct in attributing indiscriminately to his pen all those papers marked by one of the letters in the name of the muse CLIO. This, at least, is not a fair inference from the words of Steele, who only tells us that these papers *were given him* by Addison, and does not expressly assert that Addison *wrote* them. From the known integrity of Steele's character, I feel persuaded that he made these acknowledgments to his friend Addison, as he himself tells us, (No. 555), "because he would not let his heart reproach him with a consciousness of having acquired a praise which was not his right;" and purposely expressed himself in these qualified terms, that he might not pledge his word to a fact which he was not prepared to verify. There might, too, be something of a fellow-feeling in the case; for Steele, "whose negligence kept him always in a hurry," was not unfrequently obliged to avail himself of the kindness of his friends.

Bishop Hurd states that "of the *three* periodical papers, in which Mr. Addison was happily induced to bear a part, the only one, which was planned by himself was the Spectator;" (Addison's works, Vol. III. p. 3.), but Tickell informs us that the Spectator "was projected by Addison in concert with Sir Richard Steele." However, this may be, the following statement will go far to prove, that both Addison and Steele had a property in the work, and consequently that Dr. Johnson's insinuation respecting Addison's greediness in seizing on his share of the profits, is a mere ebullition of spleen and ill-humour. The first six papers were alternately supplied by Addison and Steele. Of the next twenty-five papers, namely, from seven to thirty-one, sixteen were supplied by Addison, seven by Steele, and two (twenty-two and thirty) were printed without any signature. The thirty-second and thirty-third numbers were furnished by Steele; but the letter in No. 33 was claimed as the production of Mr. John Hughes, by the friends of that gentleman, in a posthumous work containing his correspondence with some of the most eminent literary characters of the age. The thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth numbers were furnished by Addison. The next four papers were supplied alternately by Steele and Addison. Numbers forty and forty-five bear Addison's signature; but the four intermediate numbers were alternately supplied by Steele and Addison. Of the next six numbers (46-51), three were furnished by Addison, and three by Steele. Numbers

bers fifty-two and fifty-three have no signature affixed to them, but the letter on the *Art of improving Beauty*, in No. 53, is ascribed to Mr. John Hughes, and is supplementary to the one contained in No. 33. From number fifty-four to eighty-six, the contributions are very irregular. Twelve bear the signature of Steele, nineteen of Addison, and two, signed X, (67 and 77), are attributed to Eustace Budgell, Esq., a friend and relation of Addison. The letter dated from Cambridge, in No. 54, *on a sect of philosophers, called Loungers*, is ascribed by some to Mr. Laurence Eusden; by others to Parnell. It appears certain, however, that Eusden was the author of a letter in No. 78, dated from Cambridge, giving an account of *a club of Ugly Faces*, and another in No. 87, signed TT. *on Coffee-house Idols*. These were not the whole of Mr. Eusden's communications; but they are all which we can now assign to him with any degree of confidence. Had the Spectator been no further indebted to him, it is hardly probable that his name would have been mentioned by Steele (No. 555) in the list of those to whom he was under peculiar obligations. Indeed Eusden himself, in No. 78, speaks of "some things which he had before sent" for insertion in the Spectator; although we have no clue to any thing but the letter in No. 54, already alluded to. Budgell's first paper was No. 67: for some time he was rather tardy in his contributions; but when the work had been established about a year, he regularly furnished Addison with a paper once a week for four or five months together. At the expiration of this period a fit of silence came upon him; and during the last six months he contributed only one paper, No. 506. His signature was invariably the letter X; and the papers communicated by him during the publication of the first seven volumes, were twenty-eight in number. The eighth volume, which was conducted by Addison and himself, without the assistance of Sir R. Steele, contains no signatures. (Biograph. Brit. vol. ii. Art. *Budgell.*) Two letters in No. 66, requesting the Editor's remarks on *Fine-Breeding* as distinguished from *Good-Breeding*, the former signed *Celimene*, and the latter without any signature, are claimed as Mr. Hughes's. The letter in No. 71 was written by James Hirst, a servant of the Hon. Edward Wortley's; and took its rise from the following singular circumstance.—"It happened one day, that in re-delivering a parcel of letters to his master, James by mistake gave him one which he had written to his sweetheart, and kept back Mr. Wortley's. He soon discovered his error, and immediately hurried to his master to retrieve it, but unfortunately for poor James, it happened to be the first that presented itself, and before his return Mr. Wortley had perused the enamoured footman's love story. James entreated to have it returned. 'No,' said Mr. Wortley, 'no, James, you shall be a great man: this letter shall appear in the Spectator.' It was accordingly communicated to Steele, and published in James's own words, 'Dear Betty, &c.' (Athenæum, Vol. i. p. 353.) Numbers eighty-seven and eighty-eight were supplied by Steele, and eighty-nine and ninety by Addison. Number ninety-one, containing the history of Flavia and Honoria, though it bears one of Steele's editorial signatures, (R), was the production of Mr. Hughes. Of the next six papers (92-97), three were supplied by Addison and three by Steele; but the letter signed *Leonora*, in No. 92, reminding the Spectator of his promise to furnish a catalogue of books necessary to constitute a lady's library, was written by a Miss Sheppard (afterwards Mrs. Perry). A second letter, signed *Parthenia*, upon the same subject, appeared in No. 140, the former not having been sufficiently attended to by the Spectator. This was the production of Miss Margaret Sheppard, sister to the above, who likewise wrote a letter, inserted in No. 163, giving an account of a disappointment in love. In this she adopted her sister's signature of *Leonora;* and it is not improbable that to this lady's letter the world owes the beautiful story of Theodosius and Constantia, which appeared in the very next paper (Monthly Repository, vol iv. p. 303). The five papers from number ninety-eight to number one hundred and two inclusive, were furnished, according to some copies, by Addison; but in Tonson's edition of 1744, I find that No. 100 has no signature. Whether the original folio edition contained any I have no means of ascertaining; the copy to which I have access commencing only with No. 179, and ending with No. 447.*

On

* The paper immediately preceding *this* was the first number of the Spectator which paid the stamp duty to Government; and the additional halfpenny appears to have induced

On reviewing the above statement, it would appear that, of the first hundred and two papers in the Spectator, fifty-nine were communicated by Addison, thirty-six by Steele, and seven by occasional correspondents: *viz.*—

Nos. 1 to 6.

Three by Addison.	Three by Steele.
Nos. 1, 3, 5.	Nos. 2, 4, 6.

Nos. 7 to 31.

Sixteen by Addison.	Seven by Steele.
Nos. 7 to 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 21, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31.	Nos. 11, 14, 17, 19, 20, 24, 27.

Two with no signature—Nos. 22, 30.

Nos. 32 to 39.

Four by Addison.	Four by Steele.
Nos. 34, 35, 37, 39.	Nos. 32, 33, 36, 38.

No. 40.

One by Addison.	.....

Nos. 41 to 44.

Two by Addison.	Two by Steele.
Nos. 42, 44.	Nos. 41, 43.

No. 45.

One by Addison.	.....

Nos. 46 to 51.

Three by Addison.	Three by Steele.
Nos. 46, 47, 50.	Nos. 48, 49, 51.

Nos. 52 to 86.

Nineteen by Addison.	Twelve by Steele.
Nos. 55 to 63, 68 to 70, 72 to 74, 81, 83, 85, 86.	Nos. 54, 64 to 66, 71, 75, 76, 78 to 80, 82, 84.

Two with no signature—Nos. 52, 53.
Two by Budgell—Nos. 67, 77.

Nos. 87 to 91.

Two by Addison.	Two by Steele.
Nos. 89, 90.	Nos. 87, 88.

One by Hughes—No. 91.

No. 92 to 97.

Three by Addison.	Three by Steele.
Nos. 92 to 94.	Nos. 95 to 97.

Nos. 98 to 102.

Five by Addison.	.....

N. B. The above List has been made out from Tonson's edition of 1744; but the signatures often vary in the different editions. In Bisset's edition, for instance, No. 53 has Steele's editorial mark (R) affixed to it; and Nos. 60 and 95 are without any signature.

Thus far the contributions of Addison and Steele were furnished with great irregularity; but, on a comparison it will be seen that Addison's papers greatly exceed in number those of Steele, and consequently give him a title to at least an equal share in the profits. It will be my object, in some future communication, to prove (what, I believe, has never been before attempted) that the remaining four hundred and fifty-three papers, almost without a single deviation, were supplied in equal numbers by Steele and Addison, with the assistance of their respective friends. W.

Chesterfield, June 10, 1823.

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duced the original possessor of this copy, like many others, to discontinue taking it in. "Now every single half sheet pays a halfpenny to the Queen," says Swift in a letter dated Aug. 7, 1712. "The *Observator* is fallen; the *Medleys* are jumbled together with the *Flying Post*; the *Examiner* is deadly sick; the *Spectator keeps up and doubles its price.*" Addison has made this tax the subject of an excellent paper (No. 445), in which he humorously alludes to the prevailing mortality among his brother authors, and very aptly terms it, according to the suggestion of "a facetious friend," *the fall of the leaf*. In this paper he states that, if the sale of the work is not injured by the addition of the halfpenny stamp, the country will "receive five or six pounds a-day by the labours" of the Spectator. From this statement it appears that, at the very lowest calculation, upwards of two thousand four hundred copies of the Spectator were put into daily circulation at the time when this tax was originally imposed. But the number was afterwards considerably reduced, no doubt in consequence of the increased price. "I once heard it observed," says Dr. Johnson, (Life of Addison) "that the sale may be calculated by the product of the tax, related in the last number to produce more than twenty pounds a week, and therefore stated at one-and-twenty pounds, or three pounds ten shillings a day: this, at a halfpenny a paper, will give sixteen hundred and eighty for the daily number." Hence, then, it appears that in little more than four months after the imposition of the tax, the number of subscribers was reduced at least seven or eight hundred.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CERTAIN IMPORTANT PROPERTIES *of* GASES EXPLAINED.

GASES are atoms in motion.

The motions are local and circular, for as atoms are the objects of consideration, and as space is full of similar atoms, so atoms propelled or projected among a plenitude of atoms would be deflected into circular orbits, which orbits would be as the momenta of the atoms affected.

But bodies moving in one direction, exhibit no force in a contrary or lateral direction.

direction. A stone moving horizontally for the time has no centripetal force. The greater force overcomes or absorbs, or neutralizes the less. Hence atoms in motion have no weight, and the test of weight is no test in regard to the number of atoms in circular motions, or in a volume of gas.

What weight gas possesses must arise from adventitious circumstances, and not from the gas itself: either from reactions against the embodied vessels, from different reactions, or from fixed atoms contained in the volume. Atoms moving with the velocity which constitutes gas, have centripetal force or weight no more than a ball just emerging from the mouth of a cannon has contripetal force or weight.

If weight therefore is not a test of the number of atoms in a volume of gas, we have no method of determining the quantity of atoms, but by considering their effects and phenomena.

And as weight is no test, so there may be a plenum of moving atoms of various sizes and orbits, as dense as those in the heaviest fixed bodies, even as mercury or platinum; and owing to their orbits they may exhibit no resistance, and to their motions no weight or gravity, or contripetal force.

Such a plenum of atoms, against which the test of weight has heretofore been opposed, would account for all the intense and delicate phenomena of sound, light, and propagation of force. In short, it accounts for all those hitherto inexplicable phenomena, and for those of the various gases in combination and separation.

If we augment the velocity, we diminish the weight and increase the volume; but this applies only to one species of atoms, blocks of Portland-stone compared to others, and the space is still full of power, and probably of atoms in increased motion, or of atoms not disturbed by the others. As all undeflected motion is rectilinear, and as atoms turned into orbits, nevertheless seek right-lined motions, and would move in them but for continued reaction, so it follows as a corollary, that atoms flow towards every space which presents the least resistance or reaction, and that every equal space contains an equal quantity of power, and whenever from any cause it is not so, a conflict or action of atoms takes place till equality of power is attained. What a new view these ideas give us of the fulness, the continuity, and the combination of nature! How completely they illustrate the mysterious energies of gas in producing and extending the action of atoms in heat, animal energy, the tones of sound, the colours of light, the force of wind, the disturbances called electric, magnetic, &c. &c. &c.!

The idea of space filled with atoms in motion, and in motions which deprive them of weight, by which their quantity is indeterminate, places nature and phenomena in a new light to our understandings, and reconciles all phenomena with

COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ABOUT six months ago I put up a small retort for obtaining gas, and the other products from wood: my principle object was the gas and charcoal. Being disappointed in the gas not burning clear, and my retort not being properly set, I dropt the pursuit with an intention of resuming it; but in the interim, if any of your correspondents would, through your Magazine, inform me of the best and most advantageous means of obtaining gas from wood, the means of purifying it, and the other products, they will greatly oblige

J. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Monthly Review, in reviewing Phillips' History of Vegetables, 1822, respecting Sage, states "that the Dutch have been long in the habit of drying sage leaves to resemble tea, for which they collect not only their own, but also great quantities from the south of France. They pack them in cases and take out to China; for every pound of sage they get in exchange four pounds of tea, the Chinese preferring it to the best of their own tea." If this assertion be correct, and if it was possible that a similar trade could be carried on by the English (considering the greatness of the consumption of foreign tea), the labour that would be caused by it would be extraordinarily great; the process of drying and curling could be easily done, and it would employ both young and old in its preparation. Perhaps some of your numerous correspondents will be able to give further particulars respecting it through your Magazine, and whether it is or has been tried in England.

B.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A CODE *of* HONOUR, *for the* REGULATION *of* DUELS.

THE following articles have, it is understood, been carefully submitted to persons of the very first rank, courage, discretion, and experience, for the purpose of laying the foundation of a code, which might lessen the mischiefs usually attendant upon duelling, until its desirable abolition can be effectually achieved; and the author, Joseph Hamilton, esq. of Annandale Cottage, near Dublin, has received the most flattering assurances of their favourable reception by those classes in society for whose advantage they were benevolently framed. As he invites the suggestion of improvements and additions, there is scarcely a doubt but our contributing to the universal circulation of the articles may confer an important benefit upon society. Mr. Hamilton's reflections upon duelling were perhaps more flatteringly reviewed than any modern publication, and obtained for him the most complimentary communications from several distinguished statesmen, soldiers, and writers, in Christendom, as well as from the executive authority in Ireland. The present code would certainly prevent that violence of language and of action which so frequently precludes an amicable settlement.

The Code of Honour, as approved of by several individuals of Rank, Courage, Experience, and Discretion, and most respectfully submitted to the Sovereigns, Princes, Noblemen, and Gentlemen, throughout the Earth, for the purpose of inducing the transmission of such improvements and corrections, through the Ambassadors at the British Court, and the Members of the Imperial Senate, as may at least abate the evil consequences attendant upon Duelling, until a successful effort can be made for the total abolition of the practice.

Art. 1.—If A. B. receive an offence from C. D. and would remove the stain which he conceives attaches to his honour, his success in doing so will invariably bear an exact proportion to the gentlemanly delicacy of his own behaviour.

Art. 2.—In a case which appears to require the recurrence to a duel, the challenge should always emanate from the individual who first conceives himself offended.

Art. 3.—If A. B. in order to throw upon the first aggressor the supposed necessity of originating the challenge, shall proceed to horsewhip C. D. strike him with his fist, a stick, or even with his glove, call him liar, coward, or by any other irritating appellation, he does not efface the stain, which he imagines his reputation has contracted; but, on the contrary, he considerably aggravates it, by descending to a violence of action or expression, which every well-bred gentleman is habitually anxious to avoid, and by associating with his conduct the recollection, that violence is almost invariably resorted to by persons whose bodily strength, or pugilistic science, gives them a considerable advantage over the gentleman they are determined to assail.

Art. 4.—When any gentleman neglects the honourable line of conduct, which is suggested in the two first articles, and adopts that which is the subject of the 3d, he ought not to feel himself aggrieved if he be brought before a very different tribunal from that which he aspires to.

Art. 5.—An injury sustained by any individual, in his property, can never be a proper subject for a duel.

Art. 6.—It is the duty of every gentleman, who experiences such violent or abusive treatment as has been noticed in Art. 3, to let his assailant suffer under the influence of the stain supposed to have been imparted by the original offence, and to seek redress for the assault, or the abusive language, from the Courts of Law, in order to suppress a violence which is injurious to civilized society.

Art. 7.—No gentleman, who values his own reputation very highly, will refuse to receive, or offer, such reparation as may be agreed upon by either of the seconds, and an umpire, mutually chosen by the two; and, in case the seconds cannot agree upon an umpire, each should nominate a friend whose decision should be final.

Art. 8.—Gentlemen who do not set a very exorbitant value upon their time and labour, will avoid refusing, even upon the ground, such apology as they would have accepted in the earlier stages of negociation.

Art. 9.—When giving the lie, or using any other irritating language, has been the first aggression, if it appear that such language was resorted to under any erroneous impression, and that such impression has been satisfactorily removed by explanation, the written expression of sincere regret

for the use of such provoking language may be offered and accepted, consistently with the most honourable feelings.

Art. 10.—When a gentleman is the depositary of any public trust, it is more honourable to sacrifice his individual feelings than the general interests of society.

Art. 11.—Professional gentlemen, on whose energies or talents the lives, fortunes, or reputation, of their clients may depend, can never justify their fighting duels, without first making a full and timely surrender of their trusts.

Art. 12.—A gentleman who values his own reputation very highly will not fight a duel with, or act as second to, a person who has been guilty of the violence alluded to in Art. 3, or of any other offence against the public morals.

Art. 13.—No gentleman should accept the office of a second, without first receiving from his friend a written statement of the case, upon his honour, which should be accessible to both the seconds, for facilitating an accommodation, and justifying the conduct of the principals, as well as that of the seconds, in the event of a fatal termination to the quarrel. Every second should also insist upon receiving a written consent, to offer, or receive, such apology, submission, or explanation, as may be confidentially agreed upon between the principal and himself, there being melancholy instances upon record, in which the principals have converted seconds into mere automatons, at their own command.

Art. 14.—The parties should never be allowed to fight at less than ten yards distance, to be always well defined by toe-stones, for the advanced feet of the combatants; and, as duelling pistols will inflict a mortal wound at more than forty yards, very trivial differences may be terminated at that distance.

Art. 15.—The parties should invariably salute each other at their meeting on the ground, and they should be emulous in offering this evidence of civilization, remembering that they have, by the very act of meeting, made an acknowledgment of equality, and evinced a perfect willingness to receive, or offer, the supposed necessary reparation.

Art. 16.—The parties should present and fire together, upon the making of a signal previously agreed upon between the seconds, or lose their right to fire; and firing by word of command should be invariably avoided, as in such cases unnecessary danger is incurred, by permitting the eye to make a preparatory rest upon its object.

Art. 17.—The signal should be a white handkerchief, or other very attractive object, placed upon the ground exactly midway between the principals, that each may have an equal view of it, and that one of the seconds may withdraw it at his pleasure by a cord.

Art. 18.—The seconds should mutually and zealously attempt a reconciliation after every discharge of pistols. This is always the indispensable duty of the second to him who has received the challenge, as well as of the surgeons, and other spectators of the duel.

Art. 19.—The second of the party who has been challenged should invariably have the appointment of the time and place of meeting. The scene of action should be as convenient as possible to both the combatants, especially to surgical assistance, and all extravagant propositions should be carefully rejected, such as fighting across a table at handkerchief's length, or hand to hand, using swords, daggers, knives, rifles, blunderbusses, &c.

Art. 20.—If a gentleman be urged or allowed to fight who is in liquor, or unprepared with a confidential second, or who has not had sufficient time to make a proper disposition of his property, and trusts, for the advantage of his family, constituents, clients, wards, or creditors, a suspicion of foul play must inevitably attach itself to all persons by whom it may be sanctioned, suggested, or even witnessed, without opposition.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCHES *of* DETACHED PARTS *of* EGYPT, *collected from the* WORKS *of different* RECENT TRAVELLERS, FRENCH, ENGLISH, *and* GERMAN.

AMONG the memorable works, different in character, but marked by grand features, which appear in and belong to Egypt, is the island of Elephanta. It was a treasure of simple and amusing beauties, out of view, and unknown, till the continued researches of philosophical Europeans traced and pervaded it. Its merits will always charm in such a country as Egypt, both nature and art having employed immense resources to enrich it. From its fertility it acquired the title

title of "Garden of the Tropic." M. Jomard describes the aspect of nature here, the freshness of the meadows and winding groves, as affording successive prospects more animated than in any other parts of Egypt. He contrasts the horrors of wild solitude, the depths and antiquity of sandy caverns, &c. the immensity, severities, and influence, of a torrid climate and lifeless creation, with the new sensations which the objects of Elephanta must forcibly impress even on an ordinary traveller. He enumerates the beautiful trees, profusely scattered over, and with which it is elegantly grouped and decorated, exhibits the brilliant colouring of its vigorous vegetation, as constituting an appearance for the eye to view, and the mind to admire, unequalled, in rich and elevated variety. He extends his encomiums to the whole adjoining canton, as adapted to exalt the conceptions of any man possessed of the least sensibility.

At Elephanta are several remains of monuments still erect, to attest its pristine magnificence. There was once an Egyptian city on the island, represented by Pomponius Mela as one of the most considerabie in Egypt. In the time of Herodotus, the Persians, as the Pharaohs had done before, had a garrison there, to secure the frontiers against the Ethiopians. The Romans maintained one also, according to Strabo; and, so late as the times of the Lower Empire, we find a cohort stationed there.

The antiquities most entire are two little temples, both on a similar plan of construction, and with the same proportions. The architecture is a model of purity and elegance; it has some peculiarities to be found in no other Egyptian structure. There is no inclination of the walls and face, which are vertical; and it is here only that the ceiling of the gallery rests immediately upon the cornice.

In this little island there is also a philometric ladder, which may be traced to the times of the Ptolemies. It is probably the one of which Strabo makes mention. Leaving this agreeable spot,—where nature seems revived, where every thing smiles, where the earth is adorned with trees and shrubs, and these are decked with green blossoms, flowers, and fruits, the traveller will be mortified at the narrow limits which the benefits here painted exhibit to his view.

On the passage from Elephanta to Ombos, only a few indications of verdure appear on the right bank of the river; but at Ombos the whole country is a desert. The intense heat seems to menace whatever has life. In September, Reaumur's thermometer rises to fifty-four degrees; this is higher than at Syene, which lies more to the south. Respiration here is like breathing in a furnace. The French soldiers boiled eggs by laying them for a short time on the ground. A young negro, who had ventured his feet on the sands, was so scorched, that, being unable to walk, he was carried on his master's shoulders.

The ruins of Ombos present an appearance of unbounded desolation: scarcely any vestiges remain of the ancient Egyptian city. From its situation, at the entrance of a valley which leads to the Desert, it has no shelter against the encroaching sands, from the natural rampart of the Arabic chain. The Arab village that succeeded to the ancient Ombos was so endangered, that the inhabitants have deserted it. In this remote quarter, it is rare to find any visible signs of a living creature.

On the sands may yet be seen the remains of two Egyptian temples, surrounded with a vast brick wall. The largest has two porticoes, and in its breadth is divided into two equal parts. Of this double distribution, no similar example exists, either in this country or in the whole range of ancient architecture. These ruins bear also the marks of fire; besides which, the Nile has invaded the flanks of the wall, and carried away a portion of the little temple.

Ombos was not always so near the bank; it was formerly inundated by a canal. But the current, inclining eastward, so expanded the canal, that it now forms the principal channel of the river, and a large piece of land has been transformed into an island.

In those times, on the rising of the Nile, crocodiles came up to the vicinity. By the inhabitants this was deemed a presage and emblem of the inundation: their image was sculptured in the temples, and Osiris was figured with a crocodile's head. At Denderah this animal was held in abhorrence, and hence the aversion subsisting between the inhabitants respectively. Juvenal alludes to it:—

Inter

Inter finitimos vetus atque antiqua simultas,
Immortale odium et nunquam sanabile vulnus,
Ardet adhuc, Ombos et Tentyra.

An irreconcilable hatred, of ancient date, subsists between the neighbouring cities of Ombos and Tentyra.

At Sibilis, the two chains of mountains that compose the valley of the Nile approach so near, that they hardly leave a passage for the river. In Arabic, Sibilis has a name denoting the *mountain chain.* A tradition is accredited, that an iron chain between the opposite mountains formed a line of communication for passengers. It was from the quarries of Sibilis that all those masses of freestone were extracted which appear in the Egyptian buildings from Syene to Denderah.

The village of Edfou is the modern representative of Atho, called by the Greeks and Romans, Apollinopolis Magna. It appears from Herodotus, Diodorus, and Plutarch, that the Egyptian divinity Horus was consimilar with Apollo.

Apollinopolis was the chief place of a name or district, and one of the principal cities of the Thebais. In the time of Adrian, a medal was struck there in honour of that emperor. Towards the close of the fourth century, this city was on the decline. According to Ammianus Marcellinus, the chief cities at that time were Coptos, Hermopolis, and Antinöe.

Most of the houses that compose the village of Edfou are grouped, with no regard to order, on the terrace of the temple, which is one of the finest in Egypt. These wretched hovels seem unfit for the dwellings of any human being. As to the temple, a glance over its dimensions will display a spectacle the most grand and sublime. The plan is surprisingly regular, the sculptures are beautiful, and the whole appears uniformly lofty, like the majesty of the sea, when contemplation fixes on it. The temple is about 424 feet in length; the shaft of its largest columns measures, at the lower part, near twenty feet in circumference. The stones in the ceilings are of singular magnitude; in the grand portico they are eighteen feet in length. The exterior façade of the edifice is about 212 feet.

A number of compartments must be traversed to enter the sanctuary, which is detached from the building, and unlike it in its construction; a gloomy light enters it from the ceiling. Among the sculptures is the image of a phœnix, which, with the ancient Egyptians, as Solinus and Pliny relate, was an emblem of the Great Year or Sothic Period. Tacitus gives 1460 years to the life of the phœnix, exactly that of the Sothic Period. The renewal of this term was marked by the heliacal rising of Sirius, when the fixed and the vague year met in Egyptian astronomy.

Near the great building is another monument, on a less extensive scale: it was a Typhonium, or Temple of Typhon, the genius of evil.

About two leagues to the north, on the right bank of the Nile, stood the ancient city of Elythia; there are remains of two walls, and various buildings, but not comparable to those of Apolinopolis. Elythia was a Grecian goddess, presiding over women in labour, like the Lucina of the Latins.

The antiquities of Egypt have in all ages been thought a proper subject of attention; and the acquisitions, scientific and literary, of voyagers, in their several expeditions in the interior, with the particular details of the observations they have made and collected, are likely to become of much future consequence. Among other useful notes, containing the modern geography, and exhibiting views of the pristine state of Egypt, some short account has been given relative to the island of Philæ.

It is situated on the confines of Nubia, beyond the last cataract, about two leagues above Syene, and fourteen on this side the tropic. As it is one of the principal points of Egypt, it has numerous remains that serve to show its quondam importance. The Egyptian priests appear to have had a just sense of its position, and under the Pharaohs, in the time of their national power and prosperity, in the case of Philæ, were for making political interest and religion compatible and subservient to each other. It was one of the gates of Egypt, and they exerted their skill and policy in acquiring superior strength for the island, in proportion to the means it possessed. Egypt was surrounded on three sides by the Mediterranean and by Deserts; and, till the invasion of Nebuchadnezzar, the arts and operations of war were most liable to be called forth and employed on the side of Nubia. It was from this circumstance,

circumstance, in a great measure, that the island attained to its grandeur. The priests would have it considered as the depositary of the tomb of Osiris; and, by thus holding it up to public veneration, placed it under the safeguard of the citizens. Philæ became an object of pilgrimage, and its public works were such as to gain the admiration of other nations. Among the four temples of Philæ, one has much engaged attention, from its having been constructed of materials still more ancient; its stones, hieroglyphics, and colours, appear to be twice as old as the temple: so that the mind is filled with wonder, and the imagination entertained, while computing the reputation which such works must have obtained, and their successive value, traceable to the origin of arts, and the earliest era of civilization. Within the compass of a very small territory, the number of columns, obelisks, walls, &c. show how the activity and industry of that wise state and nation were occupied. Philæ is embosomed on all sides in granite rocks, so that it forms a natural fortification.

Among other articles brought by M. Caillaud from Egypt, in his last expedition, (which form a rich cabinet of curiosities,) is a beautiful mummy, of extraordinary magnitude and weight. On the head is a crown of gilt copper lamina, and of buttons, in imitation of the leaves and young fruit of an olive-tree. At the bottom of the case which serves for its envelop is a painted zodiac; the figures have a strong resemblance to the zodiac of Denderah. The lid bears a small Greek inscription, nearly effaced; the name of Petemenôn appears at the head in Cursive Greek, on the margin of a small hieroglyphic papyrus placed over the mummy, between the exterior bandlets. The size of the head and of the feet exceed all ordinary dimensions. From its new and singular circumstances, it was thought that the opening of it would disclose manuscripts, metals, or other rarities. It was enclosed in seven different envelopes, besides an outer linen-cloth, covered with paintings and hieroglyphics, with other ornaments, not common in Egypt, and an inner thin cover to remove before the skin could be come at. The abdomen being opened, much black balm of a superior quality appeared, but no rarities, as had been expected. The removing of the numberless bandlets and envelopes, which often required cutting-tools, and would cover a space of 2800 square feet, took up three hours. —Though nothing remarkable was found in the body, on removing the last linen from the face, M. C. discovered under each eye, and over the cheek-bones, a gold lamina or plate, representing the figure of an eye, with the eye-lids; on the mouth was another gold plate, pretty much resembling a tongue. It was laid perpendicular to the junction of the lips, which are perfectly closed. These two singularities have not been observed in any other subject. One of the tunics contained several characters written with ink; there was also a beautiful scarf, with fringes, and a lace, marked with the letters A. M. the initials of the Greek name of the person.

A second mummy, when opened, was found to differ in its mode of embalming from all we are acquainted with; in the preparation, neither bitumen, nor mineral soda, nor any kind of salt, enters. The bands and linens are rolled about the body without any adhering substance, but there was a very thick layer of sawings of wood or bark, evidently for the purpose of absorbing humidity, and this is completely effected. The body also contained a great quantity of this powder, in lieu of bitumen. This simple process has safely preserved the flesh; parts of it, as the ears and cartilage of the nose, are still very flexible; all parts will yield to the impression of a finger, and even the white of the eyes is discernible. The whole figure is yellow, and not black. The person so embalmed is an old man: two little pieces of leather, or brown morocco, are crossed about his neck; their hieroglyphic marks seem as if done with a stamp. One of them is in the form of a spatula.

M. C. has several other mummies in excellent preservation. Two are remarkable for being enclosed in pasteboard cases, enriched with paintings, and sewed on the back.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE blow-pipe having become so interesting and important an instrument for experimental purposes, it may not be unacceptable to receive an account of a means of constructing self-acting blow-pipes of India-rubber, capable of affording a strong and uniform stream of air, during twenty-five to sixty minutes, according to the size

of

of the jet. Select at the stationers bottles of India-rubber, varying in weight from half to three-quarters of a pound, preferring those of a dark hue; a strip of which, when pulled out, so as to become very thin, is almost transparent; and avoid those bottles of a browner colour, a strip of which cannot be pulled out so thin as is mentioned above without breaking. The bottles selected are to be boiled in water until quite softened, which usually occurs after a quarter of an hour's boiling. A short brass tube, having a stop-cock on its middle, and a screw-tap adapted to screw into a condensing syringe at one end; and having, near to the other end, a milled projecting rib outside, provided for each bottle; and, when these are cooled after the boiling, the ribbed end of a tube is inserted into the neck of each India-rubber bottle, and is firmly secured there, by lapping strong waxed thread above and below the rib.

The tube of one of the bottles is now screwed to the syringe, and air is forced in; after a few strokes of the syringe, a blister-like projection will be observed to form on that part of the bottle which is the thinnest; and, as the forcing-in of air is slowly continued, the blister will be seen to enlarge, until it extends over the whole surface, and the bottle will usually then have acquired a diameter of fourteen to seventeen inches: in this state, the blow-pipe bottle being completed, it is unscrewed from the condenser, and the jet-pipe is screwed on in its place; and now the blow-pipe is ready for use; and immediately, on turning the stop-cock, the elastic contraction of the bottle will force out the air in a strong and steady jet, as has been mentioned above, which will continue until the bottle is reduced to about double its original size; when the condenser may be again applied, and the bottle be again distended as before, unless that several bottles have been prepared and charged at first, as is mentioned above. When no longer wanted, the bottles should be emptied of their air, and so may be kept for any length of time ready for charging; only observing, that if at any time a bottle has lost its pliability, and become hard by keeping, it must be immersed for a short time in boiling water before applying the syringe. The great portability, and the length and steadiness of action, of this blow-pipe, are its great recommendation: it may be used with any of the gases, even explosive mixtures of oxygen and hydrogen, the accidental explosion of which would merely burst and destroy the bottle, without occasioning further mischief.

Z. A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE exertions against the repeal of the Usury Laws, in which you have borne a conspicuous part, have happily been crowned with success; and, however seldom we have to praise the conduct of our legislators, we must do them the justice to say, that they in a firm and determined manner resisted the wicked attempts of avaricious speculators to extort from necessitous borrowers a higher interest than five per cent. It is to be hoped they will be for ever deterred from renewing their attempts; or, if they again expose themselves, that the legislature will again put them to shame. There are only two circumstances that can justify the expectation of a higher interest than five per cent. the first is, that the money is locked up, and cannot be recalled on giving notice, as in the case of mortgage and similar loans; and the second is, when the interest is to be paid, not for a perpetuity, but for a limited period, or a period depending on the contingency of the existence of one or more lives. There are, comparatively, few persons, who can afford to have their money locked up, so as not to be called back when they want it; and who are willing to risk its loss, by the extinction, by death, of the persons on whose lives the annuities depend; hence the gain, from investing money in this way, naturally rises much higher than it otherwise would; and it is a very advantageous speculation for those who adventure in it. There are many so situated in regard to their property, that they can raise money only by way of annuity.

There are ample and important reasons, in addition to the difficulty of procuring money at five per cent. for any given length of time, which induce many individuals possessed of undoubted freehold and copyhold securities, as well as public bodies, to prefer raising money by way of annuity. For example, if a gentleman raise money by mortgage, he cannot generally be secure against being called upon to repay it for more than six months,

months, unless under particular circumstances; as, for instance, from its being trust-money. He is therefore placed at the mercy and caprice of the lender. The money he was of course in want of, or he would not have borrowed it, and it may be difficult in so short a time as six months to repay it. It may have been expended in the improvement of his estate, or in such a speculation that it may be a very unfavourable time to sell his property. When he applies for a fresh loan, he is subjected to unusual difficulty and suspicion, even from the circumstance of his estate being already mortgaged for the very sum he is called upon to pay off. Hence it may be impossible to obtain the money, and he suffers the consequences, which are not unfrequently sale or foreclosure. But in the case of raising money by granting annuities it is different; for so long as the grantor continues to pay the annuity granted, he cannot be called upon to pay off the purchase-money, although he may do so when he finds it convenient, upon giving a short notice, or paying a small fine.

Proprietors of leasehold property are for like reasons induced to prefer raising money by annuity to mortgage; and it also frequently occurs, that they are unable to obtain money by mortgage at all, although the duration of their interest in the property may be amply sufficient for securing the payment of the annuities they are willing to grant.

Proprietors of shares in roads, canals, bridges, and other public works of this nature, when they may deem it an unfavourable time to sell, are able to give good security for an advance of money by way of annuity, to such an extent as the value of their shares will cover.

Parishes are unable to raise money by mortgage, because they cannot give a power of sale, and can only grant a security on the rates from time to time as they come in. It is also deemed inequitable to lay the whole burden of defraying the expense of a church, or other public object, the benefit of which is to extend over a long period, upon the present inhabitants. They therefore raise money by annuity; and almost every local act of parliament directs, or recognizes, this mode of obtaining money by parishes.

The proprietors of unincumbered, but entailed, estates, cannot raise money by mortgage, as they have only a life-interest in the property. It is frequently impossible to cut off the entail, and sometimes a proprietor does not desire to do so; hence, when money is raised, it must be by way of annuity; and such an annuity is granted as will remunerate for the use of the money, and pay the premium for the insurance of the life.

All persons deriving an income for life, or for lives, secured on land, by marriage settlement, attachable pensions from government, money in the funds, or other good securities depending on life, must, from the nature of such securities, when they raise money, do it by way of annuity. As in such cases insurance is required, the parties raising the money must grant an annuity, to such an amount as will insure the money advanced, and yield a remuneration for its use.

In Scotland, from one-third to one-half the landed property is entailed; and the entail cannot, by any means, be set aside. Hence money cannot be raised on such property, except in the form of a life-annuity. In Ireland, much property is also entailed.

From these circumstances it arises, that immense sums are annually raised by way of annuity. Accordingly, for many years, there have been annually effected and enrolled in London, on an average, 1500 annuities, besides those secured on freehold property and copyhold estates of larger annual value than the annuities granted, and exclusive of annuities granted on land, and other property, in Scotland and Ireland. The sum so invested in the purchase of annuities within the last three years, and enrolled in London, has been from three millions and a half to four millions sterling.

Such transactions have been controlled by our Acts of the legislature, the substance of which is summed up in 53 Geo. III. c. 141, which has been further explained by 3 Geo. IV. c. 92. Several annuity-companies have also obtained separate Acts. MERCATOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent Academicus (vol. 58, p. 37,) justly observes, that the resurrection, ascribed to Jesus Christ by the evangelists, differs in kind from the resurrection ascribed by Saint Paul to the bodies of deceased persons; that Christ rose in the flesh, with the wounds in his hands and side unhealed; and that the dead are to rise,

rise, according to the Corinthian epistle, with spiritual bodies not liable to corruption. This ought not to surprise, for there was nothing in crucifixion likely to terminate the mortal existence of the sufferer. The feet were not pierced, (as the painters represent,) they rested on a shelf; so that the punishment was analogous to standing in the pillory, with the aggravation of having the hands nailed to the cross-bar; and it was often inflicted more for the sake of ignominy than of injury. When crucified persons were to be punished capitally, an executioner was sent with an iron bar, who broke the four main limbs; and then, as when the rack was used in France, gave the blow of mercy on the chest. Now, in the present case, this operation was not inflicted; and the patient is as likely to have recovered, as the man crucified at Thekoa, whose pardon Josephus obtained of Titus, and who survived. (See Life of Josephus, § 75.) That Jesus did recover, and was walking about with his disciples the Sunday after the crucifixion, is notorious; and is alike attested by the historian Josephus, and by the evangelists. But when your correspondent proceeds to assume, that with this natural and still mortal body, Christ quitted the planet on which he was born, he seems to misinterpret the phrase *ascended into heaven*. It was at Bethany, (Luke xxiv. 50,) within a very few days of the crucifixion, and previous to Christ's visit in Galilee, that this ascension took place. If, therefore, he ascended a mountain near Jerusalem, and while he was preaching to the people, a cloud received him out of their sight, he must have re-descended the mountain on the other side, and have continued his route to the Lake of Tiberias. Jesus may have passed only forty days among his disciples; but that he continued much longer to live among men, first with King Aretas at Damascus; secondly, with King Abgar at Edessa; and, finally, at Lydda, reposes on strong presumption. Where can Saint Paul have seen him but at Damascus? where can he have attended King Abgar but at Edessa? where can Irenæus have seen him but at Lydda? According to a correspondent in your 46th volume, p. 37, he perished there in the fifty-sixth year of his age. In a recent pamphlet, entitled, the "New Trial of the Witnesses," similar inferences are drawn.

BIOGRAPHICUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the* EARTHQUAKE *which* OCCURRED *in* INDIA *in* 1819.

ON the 16th of June, 1819, between fifteen and ten minutes before seven o'clock P.M. a shock of an earthquake was felt in Cutch. It was foretold by no uncommon appearance in the heavens; at least nothing was remarked previously, either in the heavenly bodies or in the atmosphere, to indicate the approach of any convulsion of nature. The hot months had passed on with the clear and serene sky, the burning sun, and the westerly wind, which commonly prevails at that season of the year. It was observed that the month of May was extremely hot, perhaps more so than usual; but the thermometer seldom higher than 108° or 110° of Fahrenheit in the shade of a tent, and generally not above 105°.

After a hot day, I was sitting with a party of friends on an earthen terrace, in front of a house in which we were about to dine. The evening was remarkably serene, not a cloud to be seen, and a light and cool breeze from the west. The situation was on a ridge of slate-rock in the town of Anjar, and close under a large round tower, with four heavy guns mounted on it. Our notice was first attracted by a slight motion of our chairs, as if they had been lifted up, and a noise from the doors and windows, as if they had been moved by the breeze; before the question of "What is that?" could be uttered, a second lifting of the chairs took place, and the motion became too evident to be mistaken even by me, who had never before experienced a shock. Every person made what haste he could to leave the tower, which, after rolling and heaving in a most awful degree, gave way at the bottom, on the western face, and, crumbling down, buried guns and carriages in the rubbish: a moment after, the towers and curtains of the fort-wall, and upwards of fifteen hundred houses, were reduced to ruins.

When the shock was at its height, the motion of the earth was so strongly undulatory, that to keep our feet was no easy matter. The waving of the surface was perfectly visible, and in attempting to walk the motion has been most aptly compared by a gentleman to that felt when walking quickly on a long plank supported at both ends;—when one foot was elevated, the

the earth either rose and met it, or sunk away from it in its descent. The shock was attended with a violent gust of wind, and a noise like that of a numerous flight of birds; but this did not precede the event; I think, on the contrary, that the noise was heard even after, or at all events towards the conclusion of the motion.

The night of the 16th proved extremely serene and beautiful; and as we slept in the open air, we had a favourable opportunity of remarking any thing extraordinary that might occur. We observed, as we thought, a more than usual number of the meteors known by the name of falling stars; but whether we might not have been biassed by what we had read of such phænomena having been supposed to attend earthquakes, I will not venture to affirm. Before eleven o'clock P.M. we experienced three shocks; and according to the statements of the sentinels and townspeople, there were many in the course of the night. The next day, the 17th, the earth was frequently in motion, attended by gusts of wind, and a noise like that of wheeled carriages. For some time before 10 A.M. these symptoms intermitted only for a few minutes, until about a quarter to ten, when a severe shock was experienced; this lasted for about fifty seconds, and brought down a number of shattered buildings.

Until the beginning of August, no day passed without one or more shocks; and subsequently they became less frequent, only occurring every third or fourth day. During the whole of this time the shocks were generally very slight; many persons did not feel what was sensibly felt by others. Subsequently to this period shocks became still less frequent, occurring at uncertain periods of many days interval, until the 23d of November, which seems to be the last distinct one we had. Until the 1st of July there were not fewer than two or even three shocks every day; one daily throughout that month; one every three days in August and September; and perhaps six in the course of October; and three in November.

I know not how to class the shocks, unless in the fanciful manner of 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th, implying the degree of their severity. Of the 1st, we had only the first and most violent; of the 2d, which were such as could be felt by a person while standing, but without affecting buildings in any material degree, we had, I think, about four; these occurred as follows: 17th June, 10 A.M.; 29th June, 2 P.M.; 4th July, 3 A.M.: and another at midnight in the same month, but the day forgotten: the longest of these did not last more than 50 seconds. The third class, which is the most numerous, are those shocks evident to persons sitting or reclining; few of these lasted longer than perhaps thirty seconds, and did no damage. The fourth class is that in which are included slight motions of the earth, felt by some and disputed by others.—The motions of the different classes were by many considered as undulatory and vibratory; although in some instances direct perpendicular shocks were certainly felt. The second class was remarked to be attended by a noise like that of a flight of birds and gusts of wind, and in some cases similar noises to those already mentioned followed or preceded the third class. Noises were frequently heard as if proceeding from the earth, and the expectation which they occasioned, of the usual shock, was never disappointed.

The direction in which the motion travelled was, as almost every other part of this phænomenon, disputed; many (of which I was at first one) believed that the direction was nearly from N.E. to S.W. The most general opinion, and which appears since to be corroborated, was, that it was S.W. to N.E.

The severe effects of the shock of the 16th were principally confined to the province of Cutch, the damage done to other countries even bordering on it being comparatively trifling; and it is remarkable that the shock appears to have been more severely felt in many distant countries than it was in those intermediate, and even in some closely bordering on Cutch. The great shock was felt at Calcutta about twenty minutes past eight o'clock; which, when corrected to the longitude of Bhooj, will give six minutes past seven o'clock P.M., or eighteen minutes later than the shock was felt in Cutch.

At Chunar the severe shock was felt at seven minutes past eight o'clock P.M. on the 16th, equal to $7^h\ 15^m\ 16^s$ Cutch time.

At Pondicherry it was experienced at eight P.M., equal to twenty minutes past seven o'clock Bhooj time.

At Ahmedabad the shock occurred about seven o'clock; but at Broach, which is little more than 3° E. of Bhooj, it occurred at nineteen minutes past seven o'clock, corrected by observation.

The range of the great shock em-

braced a space of 18° of lat. and 20° of long., (about 1,200 miles in length and breadth). In many particular spots in this extent of country, of course, the motion was either not noticed or did not occur; but it was severely or sensibly felt at these limits on the evening of the 16th June.*

We come now to speak of the effects of this awful occurrence. And first of all it may be proper to advert to our own feelings, and the state of our minds, on witnessing, for the first time, such a visitation. If I were to say that the impression, after the shock had subsided, was an agonizing fear, it might perhaps offend, although the strong oppression at the heart, a kind of gasping anxiety, weakness in the limbs, and in some cases among Europeans, and generally throughout the natives, a slight sickness of stomach, certainly cannot be interpreted in more appropriate language.

For a long time, and indeed I believe up to the present day, among natives, similar symptoms in a less degree are felt on the occurrence of the slight shocks; but for a short time after the 16th there was a restlessness and disinclination to be alone, or to attend to usual occupations, visible in both European and native societies. In the latter, despair and helplessness were strongly depicted in their countenances, and their language and actions both corroborated the fact of these feelings being the sole tenants of their minds. They insisted to a man that there was almost a constant undulatory motion in the earth, and frequent vibrations between the shocks, for ten days after the 16th; and this last feeling among Europeans was, I believe, confined to myself and one or two other persons.

The brute creation in general did not appear to show much sensibility to the motion; but it was remarked that horses in action partially lost their equilibrium, and that pigeons and other birds roosting were delicately sensible of the least motion. The elephants in Bhooj broke from their pickets, and seemingly in great alarm attempted to rush through the street, till obstructed by the falling of houses.

The shock of the 16th was the only one by which the face of nature or the works of man were materially injured or changed. In the province of Cutch, it may be fairly asserted that no town escaped feeling its effects, either in the fall of houses or in that of its fortifications.

The capital naturally attracts our first attention; and as Bhooj suffered in many respects more severely than any other town, nearly seven thousand houses, great and small, were overturned, and eleven hundred and forty or fifty people buried in the ruins. The houses were built of stone and chunam, or in many cases mud instead of this cement. Such houses as were built of mud alone were little or no ways affected by the shock. Of the original number of houses which escaped ruin, about one-third are much shattered. Bhooj stands in a plain of sand-stone covered with a thin soil of sand and clay, but in many parts the rock is exposed. To the north-eastward about half a mile rises an abrupt hill, apparently composed of solid rock, on which are extensive fortifications. The north-eastern face of the town wall, which is a strong modern building, on an average four and a half and five feet broad, and upwards of twenty feet high, was laid level nearly to the foundation; whilst the hill-works suffered in a very trifling degree. The south and western sides of the town are situated upon a low ridge of sand rock, and the water from the town finds its way out to the northward, where is an extensive swamp of low and springy ground. This face has also been overturned in many places, and not a hundred yards of entire wall left. The town has been utterly destroyed in the N.N.E. quarters, while the S. and S.W. quarters stand comparatively little injured. I have entered thus particularly into minutiæ, to explain what I conceive to have been the case every where, that buildings situated upon rock were not by any means so much affected by the earthquake as those whose foundations did not reach the bottom of the soil, which I conceive to have been the case with those houses on the swampy and low sides of Bhooj.* At

* It may not be superfluous to remark, that about the beginning of June 1819 Mount Etna was threatening to bury in its lava the cities in its vicinity; Vesuvius was in a similar state of violent agitation; and earthquakes were felt in different parts of Italy, and I believe in Sicily, although not in the vicinity of these mountains.

* There are some strong exceptions to this observation: Rhoa, which is a fort on a rocky hill, was laid in ruins, while the lower town, on the plain, escaped undamaged. Moondra, Mandree, and Sandhan, close to the sea shore, situated very low, and in sandy plains, escaped with little damage.

At Anjar, half of the town, which is situated on low rocky ridges, suffered comparatively nothing; whilst the other half, upon a slope to a plain of springs and swamps, into which the town is drained, was entirely overturned. About 1,500 houses were destroyed from the foundations, and about a similar number rendered uninhabitable. The loss in lives amounted to 165, besides a number who afterwards died of their bruises. The fort wall consisted of 3,000 yards of masonry in circumference, not more than three feet and a half thick, and in some places forty feet high; and in this extent are included thirty-one towers, round and square. Of this 1,000 yards are level with the ground, 1,333 yards destroyed to within ten feet of the bottom, and only 667 yards standing to the rampart, and the greatest part of this split in half.* All the houses excepting four are cut as it were in two; in some the inner and in others the outer half has crumbled into ruins. The east and swampy face is down to the very surface of the earth.

There are, or rather were, a great number of fortified towns throughout Cutch: in general their works are destroyed. Thera, which was esteemed the best in the province, has not a stone unturned; the town fortunately did not suffer in the same unparalleled degree, although few or no houses were left securely habitable.†

Kotheree, another town of the same kind, five or six miles from Thera, was reduced to a heap of rubbish, only about fifty or sixty gable ends of ruins left standing. The fortifications down, but not so utterly destroyed as those of Thera.

Mothora, a similar place to those described, suffered equally in houses and ramparts, and more in lives than any place of its size. Nulliah, Kotharee, Venjan, and many other towns of the same size and description, suffered nearly in the same manner; but it would be a much easier task to enumerate those that escaped. Among the latter, Mandvee, Moondra, Sandhan, Poonree, Buchao, and Adooee, may be recorded as the most fortunate. The total of lives lost, according to the best information I have been able to procure, does not exceed two thousand: of these,

	Bodies.
In Bhooj	1,140*
In Anjar	165
In Mothora	73
In Thera	65
In Kotheree.....	34
In Nulliah	8
In Mandree	45
In Luckput	13
Total...	1,543

The rest are chiefly sufferers in villages and small towns, of which no very authentic account can be procured. Many very distressing accidents might be related; but I know of none so much so as that of a whole family of women and children, male and female, to the number of eleven people, the wives and offspring of a Jhareja family of rank in Mothora, being smothered in one room (where they had hastily assembled) by a lofty bastion being precipitated directly upon their apartment. An aged grandfather and one son, I believe, are alone left of the stock.

As far as comes under our notice, the face of nature has not been much altered by the shocks. The hills, which are most likely to show its effects, although from their abruptness and conical or sharp ridgy summits, and from the multitude of half-detached rocks with which they are generally covered, they might have been expected to have displayed strong marks of the convulsion by which they were agitated, have in no instance, to my personal knowledge, suffered more than having had large masses of rock and soil detached from their precipices. I have seen none with the cones flattened, or in any remarkable degree altered.

At the moment of the shock vast clouds of dust were seen to ascend from the summits of almost every hill and range of hills. Many gentlemen perceived smoke to ascend, and in some instances fire was plainly seen bursting forth for a moment. A respectable native chieftain† assured me, that from a hill

damage. It is probable, however, that their foundations are on the strata of sand-stone, which at different depths appear to be the support of the soil of the whole province.

* The walls of Anjar were remarkably bad, and in most places off the perpendicular: they are not more than one hundred and ten years old.

† The towns mentioned do not contain more than 5 or 6,000 inhabitants.

* Registered and discovered: but upwards of 300 bodies never found in the ruins.

† Jharejah Vijerajjee of Roha: which place is twenty-six miles W. of Bhooj.

hill close to one on which his fortress is situated, fire was seen to issue in considerable quantities. A ball of a large size was vomited as it were into the air, and fell to the ground, still blazing, on the plain below, where it divided into four or five pieces, and the fire suddenly disappeared. On examining the hill next day (the chieftain stated) it was found rent and shattered, as if something within had sunk, and the spot where the fire-ball was supposed to have fallen bore marks of fire in the scorched vegetation. In the neighbourhood of Murr, where alum is made, and where an entire hill is formed of a bituminous earth,* fire is stated by the inhabitants to have issued to an alarming extent. The government agent on the spot reported the circumstance, and that the hill had been shattered and rent into ravines: the height was likewise asserted to have been obviously reduced.†

The rivers in Cutch are generally dry (excepting in the monsoon), or have very little water in them. Native accounts seem to confirm the fact of almost the whole of their beds having been filled to their banks for a period of a few minutes, and, according to some, for half an hour. They are said to have subsided gradually. I was not in the way of observing this part of the phænomenon, but have no reason to doubt it. Two chieftains were sent by me to settle a dispute among the Sandhan Bhyaut; and as they travelled in a ruth, they knew nothing of the shock. After it was dusk they reached the Sandhan river, in which, to their utter astonishment, they found a strong stream from bank to bank; nor did they learn the cause till they reached the town. It is remarked that rivers in the valleys, and those with sandy beds, were alone affected. Wells every where overflowed, many gave way and fell in, and in numerous places spots of ground, in circles of from twelve to twenty feet diameter, threw out water to a considerable height, and subsided into a slough. I saw none of these actually forming, but frequently met with them in their sloughy state. The colour of the waters sent forth gave great alarm to the natives, many of whom affirmed that the rivers had run in blood, doubtless from the colour of the soil through which they had been forced.

This convulsion of nature has affected the eastern and almost deserted channel of the river Indus, which bounds Cutch to the westward, and the Runn or desert, and swamp called the Bhunnee, which insulates this province on the north, in a more remarkable manner than it has any other part of the country. I myself have seen this branch of the Indus forded at Luckput, with water for a few hundred yards about a foot deep. This was when the tide was at ebb; and when at flood the depth of the channel was never more than six feet, and about eighty or one hundred yards in breadth: the rest of the channel at flood-tide was not covered in any place with more than one or two feet of water. This branch of the river Indus, or, as it may now with more propriety be termed, inlet of the sea,* has since the earthquake deepened at the ford of Luckput to more than eighteen feet at low water; and on sounding the channel, it has been found to contain from four to twenty feet from the Cutch to the Sindh shore, a distance of three or four miles. The Allibund has been damaged; a circumstance that has re-admitted of a navigation which had been closed for centuries. The goods of Sindh are embarked in craft near Ruhema Bazar and Kanjee Kacote; and which, sailing across the Bhunnee and Runn, land their cargoes at a town called Nurra on the north of Cutch. The Runn, which extends from Luckput round the north of this province to its eastern boundary, is fordable but at one spot, at this period of the year, at which it has heretofore been dry; and should the water continue throughout the year, we may perhaps see an inland navigation along the northern shore of Cutch: which, from stone anchors, &c. still to be seen, and the tradition of the country, I believe to have existed at some former period.

Sindree, a small mud fort and village belonging to the Cutch Government, situated where the Runn joins the branch of the Indus, was overflowed at the time of the shock. The people escaped with difficulty, and the tops of the town-wall are

* I have the pleasure to send a specimen of this earth to the Society. It is burnt as an incense by the Rajpoots, and those who worship the Asshapoora.

† A letter from my friend Captain Elwood states, that an appearance of fire was perceived by him near Poorbunder; and the earth on examination proved to be scorched, and to bear marks of fire.

* It is many years since the eastern branch of the Indus has been almost deserted by the waters of the river.

are now alone to be seen above the water.—The fate of Sindree was owing to its situation, for there cannot be a doubt of all the Runn land having during the shock sent forth vast quantities of water and mud. The natives described a number of small cones of sand six or eight feet in height, the summits of which continued to bubble for many days after the 16th.

The sea must have been affected by the motion of the earth; but nothing material or positive has been discovered on this part of the subject.

Although the appearance of the country in Cutch bespeaks that it has suffered at some period from convulsions of nature; and although there are strong signs of volcanic matter thickly scattered over its surface, still there does not exist even a tradition of an earthquake* of any violence having occurred. The natives, therefore, were perfect strangers to such a phænomenon, and were terrified in proportion to their ignorance. The instantaneous and firm belief adopted by all sects and descriptions was, that the world was at its end; and their minds were impressed accordingly.† After the first alarm had subsided, advantage began to be taken of the circumstance. The Brahmins enjoined charity to the Hindoos; and placards were issued from unknown quarters, foretelling misfortunes to those who did not feed their priests, or who persevered in sin. One of these papers was stated to have come from Kassee (Benares); and as it had a remarkable effect upon all classes of Hindoos, I am induced to submit a verbal translation of it.

"A letter has been received in the name of Shri Ramjee. It has come from Kassi Benares. In the middle of this Iron Age, the Golden Age will make its appearance: Shri Bhuddajee will appear. Of the iron age have elapsed 4,912 years;‡ and after Sumvut 1876 (A.D. 1819) the golden age will last 13,033 years. On the 5th Asoond (or 24th September 1819), after twenty-two ghurries of the night have elapsed, at that moment will Bhuddajee appear, and the golden age commence. The earth will shake for seven ghurries and thirty pulls. The earth will open: then will false and uncharitable people be swallowed up. They who are charitable and religious, depend upon Bhugwan, give alms, do virtuous actions, and fear bad actions,—these will be saved. The golden age will last 13,033 years: the age of man will be 250 years. There will be universal friendship and peace. Every month will consist of forty-five days; every day consist of ninety ghurries. There will be thirty-six mansions of the moon: there will be twelve planets: there will be fifteen signs in the zodiac. At night, when thirteen ghurries remain, then will the golden age commence: Bhuddajee will appear. This event has been extracted from the Vedes after much study. From the Shri Bhud Mahe Grunth, after intense study, has it been extracted. Whosoever reads, hears, or causes to be heard, copies or spreads abroad this letter, will be fortunate. Believe in it, for he who denies its truth kills a Brahmin or a cow. He who has not faith will be damned: he who believes will be saved, he will be happy, he will attain to the presence of Bhugwan. Shri Krushan Damotherjee is truth."

This paper was written in the Bridge Bhakha dialect, and Balbood character. At the hour appointed in it for the destruction of sinners, almost every Hindoo of respectability purified himself, and sat with the toolsi leaf in his mouth, patiently expecting a fate which he had endeavoured to evade by liberal donations to Brahmins.*

The Moosulmans were equally alarmed, and abundance of threats of punishment to the wicked were fulminated from the musjeeds; and a paper asserted to have come from Mecca, with the usual seals attached, foretold the approach of the day of judgment. The Moolahs and mendicant Sijeds stated the cause of the earthquake to be, that the horse *Dooldool* was pawing for his food, and strict injunctions were issued to all good Mahomedans to send a certain quantity of grain and grass to the Moolahs, &c. to satisfy Dooldool, which supplies were appropriated to the pious Moolah's own private emolument.

The

* The slight shocks felt of late years in Guzerat were also experienced in this province.

† A few minutes after the shock, I walked through the streets of Anjar, which were crowded with people sitting on the ruins of their houses and shops which had fallen into the road. They appeared to be in a state little short of mental derangement; and to a question put, the only answer to be got was "*Ram Krushn;*" which they repeated constantly and loudly, apparently unconscious of what they were saying.

‡ This appears to be a mistake, as 4,920 years have elapsed.

* Even the Banians are said to have sold their goods at just rates and with fair weights for some time previously to the dreaded day. A circumstance so extraordinary, as honesty in a Banian retailer, is certain proof of the impression which the prophecy had made on his mind.

The Hindoos attributed the earth's motion to a quarrel among the Dyets and Dewas, and fabricated the most ludicrous stories on the subject. Prophets sprung up from all classes, casts, and sects: some asserted that they had foretold the calamity which had occurred; others boldly pointed out the hour and moment at which still more calamitous events were to happen; and in short there was a superabundant display of every thing absurd or extravagant that could be advanced by ignorance and presumption, deceit and superstition.

(Signed) J. Macmurdo,
Captain 7th regt. N.I.

Camp at Bhooj, Jan. 27, 1820.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CONTEMPORARY CRITICISM.

NO. XXXVIII.

Edinburgh Review, No. 79.

WE do not think that the Edinburgh Review (as some of the ultra Tories take pleasure in affecting to believe) has fallen off, or, if so, in a very slight degree, in the exhibition of those acute, profound, and caustic characteristics of criticism which in its "high and palmy state" earned for it its renown, and procured for it its competitors and rivals. Whatever deficiency of interest may be descried by jealous depreciation in its pages, is to be, in fairness, assigned rather to the force of circumstances than to a deficiency of merit. The materials for political lucubration are at present dull, and from dull materials very brilliant illustration cannot be elicited. But the secret of this journal's waning influence lies in this, that at a period when every day is producing some valuable work, either on the continent or at home, a review, consisting of some dozen essays, assuming for texts the titles of some dozen of books, neither meets the public ideas of what criticism should be, nor supplies the wide embrace of information which the public demands. The severity of the northern Areopagus is, however, little mitigated: it has not abdicated any part of its despotic claims, and the vigorous decision of its tone is very little impaired. The original laws of this tribunal were premeditatedly strict, if not Draconian: Death was awarded for very slight offences. Its motto was *Judex damnatur cum nocens absolvitur*; and the reviewers, in no instance that we are aware of, have exposed themselves to the chances of being condemned by their own fundamental law. The duty of our present task may be thought a bold one, that of judging, and, if necessary, sentencing the judge, but we shall perform it without any undue terror of the bench.

Dii nos non terrent, nec Jupiter hostis.

There is considerable ability in this number, of the *blue* and *yellow;* but, upon the whole, it is heavy, certainly—a mine of type, unproductive of little either very brilliant or very substantial. The first, on the *Rise* and *Fall of Prices*, is one of those *ambidexter* lucubrations on Political Œconomy with which the reading public has been lately surfeited *usque ad nauseam*, in which we are free to say, in this age of cant and quackery, that there is more of the essential spirit of cant and quackery than any other; it is so full of mysticism, that the most ignorant person may write pages and pages of absurdity upon it without fear of being detected; and the only result it has hitherto produced, is "a confusion worse confounded" in the minds of the writers and their disciples. How can it be otherwise? All the four most celebrated writers on the subject are as diametrically at variance as the four cardinal points of the compass. One set of writers say that there is too much production; another that there is not, and cannot be too much. "Encourage consumption," exclaims one party;" "No," says the other, "encourage production. Some assert that consumption ought to be equal to income; others, that it ought to be inferior. Some think that the excess of imports over exports is the measure of national wealth; others, on the contrary, implicitly believe that it is the excess of exports over imports. "Who shall decide when doctors disagree?"

The next article is a justly favourable review of a very clever work by a very clever man—*Extracts from a Journal written on the Coasts of Chili, Peru, and Mexico*, by Capt. Basil Hall: it is published by Constable, and therefore we should not expect a very severe one. Proprietors of journals cannot be expected to be Junius Brutuses, always ready to shew their self-denial by sentencing their own offspring. However, the liberal and manly spirit which characterizes Capt. Hall's Journal deserve all that can be said in their favour. These things constitute our navy's moral strength; and so thinking, we are happy

happy to echo the words of the critic: "It is the production of a sensible, acute, and right-headed man; and if sailors and soldiers can write such books as these, we must reverse the motto, and make it—*Cedant armis togæ.*"

Article III. The review of Quin's Visit to Spain, another book of Constable's publishing, has a good deal of cant unworthy the Edinburgh, and exhibits a half-tragic half-comic countenance, as the critics were divided between the opposite inclinations of desiring to serve and desiring to condemn. "Mr. Quin's object was, apparently, to communicate information to a respectable newspaper," says the reviewer, "*we know not which;* but, from the opinions of Mr. Quin, we should presume to a ministerial paper." Lucky guess! Now, the writer, we doubt not, knows as well as we and the whole world, that it was for the *Morning Herald*, which is not a ministerial paper, but which certainly did great harm to the Spanish constitutional cause, not so much by the bias against it which Mr. Quin's letters might and certainly did give, but by the singular and absurd resolution of sending another reporter to Spain at the same time, whose opinions were opposite in colour to Mr. Quin's. The two letters of these equi-ponderating *gemini*, often appeared in the same paper together, and the effect was the most equivocal, vacillating, and apparently *treacherous* that could well be imagined. This pretended ignorance in the critic, who is not improbably, from his eulogy upon reporters, a reporter himself, might suit the diplomatic trickery of cabinets very well, but is as absurd and misplaced here as the pretended ignorance of the House of Commons of the report of its debates. The paper concludes with some spirited remarks on that new power in Europe, "the Newspaper Press," and very justly notes, as a circumstance greatly to be rejoiced at, the education and superior attainments of the class of persons in whom so great a power is placed.

The next article, on Mr. Lander's Imaginary Conversations, contains some truth and powerful writing, mixed up with a more than due degree of severity and bitterness. The secret of this business is, we apprehend, Mr. Lander's entire and independent freedom from party shackles, and the having pursued the following alliteration further than a professed Whig would be willing to admit. He trusts "that posterity will not confound him with the Coxes and Foxes of the age." This is egotistical enough; but, notwithstanding, we cannot help thinking that there is a large and growing liberal majority of the English people who, like Mr. Lander, are resolved to think independently for themselves, and who are therefore disposed to value the two ambitious aristocrat leaders of the Whigs and Tories, Fox and Pitt, who, during twenty years, kept John Bull's head in a state of constant turmoil and fever with their noisy and declamatory rivalry, at a rate considerably beneath the interested or prejudiced estimation of their respective partizans. If, indeed, Mr. Lander outsteps the bounds of decorum in this and other occasions, so in fact does the critic himself, whose allusion to King Henry the Eighth (*whose gross and pampered selfishness* has but one parallel in the British annals) is a very intelligible inuendo, which certainly exhibits any thing but courage, propriety, or good taste. Mr. Lander, with all his faults, is a scholar and a gentleman; a man of extensive acquirements and original thinking. He is besides a sound and undebauched friend of liberty; even his inconsistency is a test that he loves the truth, and fearlessly speaks it: such men are wanted in the present overluxurious and over-excited and relaxed state of political and social morals. Mr. Lander is justly accused of egotism; but the critics sentimental record of meeting the blue and yellow in the hands of a Highland shepherd during a shower of rain, and the language in which this flimsy piece of critical and bibliographical egotism is conveyed, is certainly as trashy a combination of mawkishness and slip-slop as ever was justly barked in the pages of the blue and yellow.

Article V. is an acute and searching commentary on *Brodie's* "*History of the British Empire, from the Accession of Charles the First,*" in which the author examines and exposes David Hume's partial and contradictory statements relative to the character of the English Government. It is extremely fair and liberal to Mr. Hume in the midst of some truths, and we think the critic both ingenuous and accurate in the nature of the key he furnishes to Mr. Hume's manifold inconsistencies; namely, that they proceeded partly from a reluctant deference to the principles of liberty established by the Revolution, and partly from change of purpose in his original design; what was at first merely intended as an apology having worked itself

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up to eulogium as he proceeded. We need not say that Mr. Brodie's view of the question, like our own, is entirely at variance with this of Mr. Hume, whose leading position is, that previous to the accession of the Stuarts, the English government was, by law and custom, as arbitrary a despotism as that of Turkey. Mr. Brodie satisfactorily proves the reverse of this to be the fact, and demonstrates that its institutions were founded on principles of liberty from the time of the Saxons.

Mr. Croker's bookmaking work, Lady Suffolk's correspondence, next receives a smart castigation, under the appellation of "Catch-penny." It in reality constitutes a most faded and insipid, and trashy assemblage of the civility, condolence, compliments, visits, births, marriages and deaths of the by-gone world of fashion, as ever, in conjunction with "ratafia and opium," assisted an old dowager *Rouée* to keep awake or fall to sleep; and the sooner it is dismissed to the "bourne from whence no traveller returns," the better.

The Review of *French Romances*, which constitutes Article VII, breathes a lighter and a gayer strain; and most richly does M. le Vicomte D'Arlincourt's jumbled balderdash, compounded of mineralogy and sentiment, of fairy fiction and experimental philosophy, deserve the critical extinguisher, which the sly irony and solemn banter of the reviewers has contributed to place upon it.

Mr. *Bentham, on the Law of Evidence, Criminal Procedure and Publicity*, furnishes the eighth article, and is treated with the consideration, attention, and respect which every thing which comes from the pen of that experienced jurisconsult and veteran legislator deserves.

If there be one subject more than another the knowledge of which ought to be generally diffused, and which ought to be treated as a science, it is that of criminal jurisprudence. Yet how wide of this is the fact. Every man in England is supposed, in law, to have a knowledge of all the laws which govern his conduct: a fiction which common sense rejects as an impossibility. The laws of England form such an enormous chaos of wisdom and error, foresight, contradiction, and verbosity, that the longest life, the clearest memory, and the acutest judgment, would be insufficient to collect, arrange, and retain the undigested and indigestible mass. There are now between 700 and 800 Acts of Parliament applicable to Criminal Law. The *Code Napoleon* awards the punishment of death to six cases only; the English Code to 200: the consequence is that the first is executed; but ours is rendered inoperative by its extreme Draconian severity.

The next Review, under the designation of Italy, details the scenes of outrage and the acts of proscription and blood, with which that fine and classic country dear to the associations of the scholar, the artist, and the patriot, has been filled, and by which it has been humiliated, under the auspices of the Holy Alliance. One is sickened at the details of these enormities, and yet it is salutary to peruse them, in order to infer hope from despair. The re-action that such a system of violence must eventually produce, cannot be distant. Extreme measures, instead of being to be depreciated, are rather to be desired on the part of the Holy Triumvirs; for the more inveterately they close the steam valve of augmenting intellect, the more quickly vill the suppressing power be blown to atoms by the mental energy which it emprisons.

The last article in the Review embraces the subject which occupied so much of Parliamentary interest during the latter part of the late session, namely, the *Insurrection of Demerara* and *the West-India Missions*. It is able, explicit, cogent, and complete; and bears the impress of an indefatigable hand and master mind. With the general view of the arguments in this paper we need scarcely say that we concur. At the same time, we are bound to add our candid and impartial opinion, that that the cause of the abolitionists, the missionaries, and the negroes, would be benefited, if it were less frequently and vehemently stirred. The language of passion and exaggeration has been too freely borrowed and too profusely lavished in adorning and supporting a cause, momentous and vital in all its features, bearings, and results, and in which the coldest reasoning and the calmest judgment are pre-eminently necessary. The claims of one class of our fellow subjects are not to be neglected while advancing those of another. Temperate argument gains in strength what it loses in violence; and it is an axiom that will never fail either the statesman or the private individual, that the golden mean is best. Truth lies midway between the two extremes of opinion.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Description of COMORA ISLAND, *in the Eastern African Ocean, visited in* 1819, *by* CAPTAIN LELIEUR, *of Le Lys, in the French Navy.*

COMORA is the largest island, and its elevation the greatest, in this Archipelago. On the top of its highest mountain is a volcano, which apparently breaks out only every seven years. The soil, except at the northern and southern extremities, is arid, and covered with stones and pebbles: among these rocky substances, they cultivate with much toil articles of sustenance. Comora is partly covered with cocoa-trees, nearly as fine as those of Anjouan, one of the adjacent islands.

The aboriginal inhabitants appear to have been Arabs; the population, which amounts to 50,000 inhabitants, could not otherwise have so increased in 200 years, when these islands became theirs by conquest. Comora is divided into nine kingdoms, generally at war one with another; this tends not a little to interrupt the commerce with the port of Mouroni, the only anchorage-place of the island, if, indeed, it deserves the name. It is, however, the place where merchandize is disembarked and exchanged.

The king, whom I saluted, on my arrival, with seven pieces of cannon, gave me a gracious reception, and seemed desirous of commencing a trade with the French. The town is large, and may contain about 12,000 souls. Though not so well built as Anjouan, which I visited, it is encompassed with walls, as that town is; one half of the place is occupied with cottages. The inhabitants are taller and more dark-complexioned than in the other islands: their behaviour is very affable; this surprised me the more, as they had not, till then, seen a European among them.

In general, the face of the country seems parched up; there is no fresh water; the rivers are at a great distance one from another, and at the place where the town is situated, there is only a kind of meer or pond.

If a trade were once established, it would be more considerable here than at the other islands, as besides cocoa and oil that might be made here, there is abundance of *bastin* (some native commodity not explained) which they export to Languebar, together with the cowries that pass throughout India. To the coast of Africa, they send a nut which tastes like the chesnut; it grows on a tree like the *vacoa*, and thrives best among the rocks. To Mozambique, they send shells, and to the adjacent isles, millet of a very small kind.

As to trading in salt-fish, it could not be set up in any of the Comora islands, as no fish is found on the coasts of any in the Archipelago. Oysters, however, abound in different parts of their shores; they are small, but excellent.

For the Monthly Magazine.

COMPARATIVE VALUE *of* COAL *and* OIL GAS.

IN the last number you have given a translation of an article from the *Revue Encyclopédique* on the subject of gas-lighting. Though the paper contains many just reflections on the subject, yet it is rather a history of the progress of this valuable invention than any thing like an analysis of its comparative value, with reference to the former modes of obtaining artificial light. The author of the paper in the *Revue*, like most of his ingenious countrymen, has taken care to assign the chief merit of the discovery of gas-lighting to his own nation. For he says, "more than a century ago, hydrogen gas was in use at Paris, for the first time in laboratories, under the name of the Philosophic Lamp. It was also at Paris, that *Lebon*, engineer of bridges and causeways, made the first experiments on a large scale, with gas obtained from the distillation of wood in enclosed vessels," &c. &c.

The ingenious writer, of course, had never heard of the experiments of Lord Dundonald and Dr. Clayton, more than half a century back, on the decomposition of pit-coal. For he further observes, "it was some time after the public experiments of the French engineer, that gas extracted from pit coal, was in use at Birmingham; not only for lighting up certain manufactories, but for feeding the lamps employed in soldering hardware. About the same time Mr. Winsor published a memoir, wherein he claimed the merit of the discovery, though not with a successful effect."

The writer acknowledges the opposition that gas lighting has met with in France, either from the management of those concerns not being so well understood as in England, or from the rival interests being too powerful to allow it fair trial—or from both causes combined. But it is no slight compliment

to the practical knowledge and ability of our countrymen, that in the good city of Paris, the focus of all the talent of France, it should be found necessary to engage Englishmen for directors and managers of their gas-works! But it is not my intention, in the present instance, to make invidious comparisons between the practical talent of the two nations. I am an advocate for the most unlimited interchange between the two countries, not only in speculative science, but in all the useful arts. And I fully agree with you, Mr. Editor, that both nations would derive incalculable advantage from the unrestricted intercourse that will result from a repeal of the present absurd laws regarding the exportation of machinery, and the expatriation of working mechanics. These matters ought to be always left to find their own level.

As you justly state in your last number, the subject of gas-lighting is at present one of very considerable importance; and the more its principles become understood, the more highly it will be appreciated. It has already arrived at a point of perfection in England which forms a most important feature in civil economy. As a measure of police, it has produced the best effects in our streets; and for artificial lights, in the interior of houses, its greater safety, convenience, and ultimate economy, are now so well understood, as to render it superfluous to offer any remarks on that head. I shall, therefore, with your permission, avail myself of a column or two of your valuable miscellany, to enter into a brief examination of the relative advantages of gas made from coal, and that made from oil. Having no interest whatever to gratify in the question, my enquiries have been directed to the subject merely as an interesting department of science; my statements, therefore, if they be not altogether conclusive, will at least be impartial.

I shall not follow the system of the writer in the *Revue Encyclopédique* of giving a history of the progress of the invention; considering it would be a waste of your valuable pages, when several treatises have been already published on the subject. But these works have been limited to the question of coal-gas manufacture only; whilst the competition that is likely to exist, by the establishment of oil-gas works, not only in the metropolis, but in many of the great towns of the kingdom, renders it desirable to have a clear view of the comparative value of oil gas and coal gas, both as to the economy of production, and the value of each gas in illuminating power.

With respect to the first point, the cost of production, I shall be extremely brief. For the projectors and managers of gas-works are presumed to be perfectly well acquainted both with the nature of the process, and the amount or value of the product; but with regard to the comparative illuminating power of the two kinds of gas, there is great diversity of opinion, even between some of the most scientific men of the day.

In the manufacture of gas, the first consideration is, The price of the raw material; 2d. The expense of manufacture. In the first point of view, coal possesses the most decided advantages over oil; whilst in the manufacture, including the original expense of the necessary apparatus, oil has greatly the advantage over coal. The only proper view of the question, however, is, which commodity affords the greatest quantity of gas, or rather affords the greatest quantity of light, in proportion to the original cost of the raw material?

In answering this question, I shall take the published accounts of the different companies as authority for my calculations.

It requires, on an average, about three bushels of the best Newcastle coals to produce 1,000 feet of good purified gas. Whilst it requires about ten gallons of good whale or cod oil to produce an equal quantity of oil-gas. Now if we take the price of coals consumed in the distillation at three shillings, and that of the oil at twenty shillings, coal appears to be more economical than oil, in the ratio of $6\frac{2}{3}$.

There is, moreover, a residuum of *coke*, *tar*, *&c.*, after the production of coal-gas, equal to about two-thirds of the value of the original coals consumed. While the distillation of oil leaves no residuum of the smallest value. By this mode of estimate, therefore, it would appear that coal is more economical than oil in the proportion nearly 10-1, taking bulk for bulk of the gas produced.

But the cost of production in capital and labour in manufacturing coal-gas, being at least double that of oil-gas; whilst the value of oil-gas in illuminating power, is greater than that of coal gas, the advantages of the two commodities are, to a certain degree, counterbalanced.

balanced. The only question, with the manufacturer, being the price which can be obtained for either kind of gas from the public.

It is obvious that this point could not be determined *à priori*. The public are, in all cases, slow to adopt any novelty, requiring experimental proof of any professed advantages previous to the adoption of any new arrangements. Hence, on the first introduction of gas for street-lights, the heads of parishes or districts were not disposed to pay any additional price for gas-lights, beyond what they had previously allowed for oil lamps, whatever advantages the new plan might have possessed over the old system. And it is a well-authenticated fact, that, in order to induce the different parishes of the metropolis to give gas-lights a fair trial, the principal gas companies undertook to light the public or parish lamps, at a lower rate than could afford them a remunerating price; and, I apprehend, even at the present day, the price at which they contract to light the public lamps would be a ruinous speculation to the coal-gas companies, but for the great number of private lights supplied from the same main pipes. The interests of these gas companies, however, whether coal or oil, being a point on which they must be themselves the most competent judges, and their interest being in an inverse ratio to that of the public, I shall proceed to examine the relative advantages afforded to the public between the light from coal-gas and that from oil-gas.

It has hitherto been almost the uniform practice with the coal-gas companies to furnish their customers with an unlimited supply of gas, during the period stipulated in each agreement; whilst those who have furnished oil-gas have very judiciously supplied it by meter, or measurement. This liberality of the coal-gas companies has however been attended with two disadvantages: it enables the consumer to defraud the companies of their commodity, whilst the jet of flame of a gas-light, when too far extended, always gives a *diminution* instead of an increase of light.

No gas flame should ever extend above the top of the glass cylinder or globe; for in such case the gas escapes without being consumed, and occasions the chief part of that disagreeable effluvium which is often observed in confined rooms where gas is used.

This is a point well worthy the attention of every one, as it regards health and cleanliness. For the effluvium is not only very noxious, more especially to asthmatic persons, but it deposits that carbonaceous matter on the ceiling or walls of the room, which ought to have been consumed in the production of light. If a gas flame be kept within proper limits (that is, never to extend above the glass, or allowed to have a smokey top) it is certainly the cleanest, and by far the most convenient substance we can have for giving artificial light. The coal-gas companies thus leaving the requisite quantity of gas to the discretion, or rather the indiscretion of the consumer, it is obvious that the waste of gas must be enormous from this source. The oil-gas companies, however, provide an effectual check against this improvident consumption of gas, by supplying their customers with a stipulated volume, instead of an unlimited quantity, as given by the coal-gas proprietors.

This is undoubtedly the most equitable plan between both parties, provided the actual value of the commodity is ascertained, and guaranteed to the consumer: for if the consumer burn the gas wastefully the loss will fall upon himself; while the durability of the lights will be, in all cases, in proportion to the density or real value of the gas.

From the first introduction of inflammable gas for artificial lights it has been observed that the illuminating power given out from a jet of carbutted hydrogen, is in proportion to the density of the gas; or in other words, as the quantity of carbon in combination with the hydrogen gas.

Hydrogen alone, being burnt in the atmospheric air, affords a feeble reddish flame; but as it becomes charged with carbon the flame assumes the various hues of orange, yellow, straw-colour, and white. A saturated solution of carbon in hydrogen yielding a beautiful light of the purest white; such as the flame from wax or spermaceti, or the finer oils, and the best oil-gas.

As the object of my present communication, Mr. Editor, is rather a popular or practical view of the subject of gas-lighting, than a scientific enquiry, as to the constitution of the various combinations of hydrogen and carbon, I shall be extremely brief as to the chemical view of the subject.

Assuming the specific gravity of atmospheric air to be 1,000, the density of the best oil-gas is about 960; and the

best gas from coal about 550. Both these numbers are, however, much above the average of the specific gravity of the two descriptions of gas usually supplied to the public. In the manufacture of oil-gas, it is not only necessary to have the best fish oil in order to produce gas of the specific gravity 950 or 960; but if the process be not carefully superintended, the gas becomes partially decomposed and the carbon deposited; the remaining gas being considerably lighter, and consequently less valuable for the purposes of illumination. If oil-gas be exposed to a white heat it will deposit half its carbon (and consequently half its value), while the volume of the hydrogen will at the same time be expanded: for the combination of carbon with hydrogen gas appears, in all cases, to condense the volume of the latter in proportion to the quantity of carbon in the compound gas.

Oil gas, or heavy carburetted hydrogen, is supposed to consist of equal volumes of hydrogen and carbon, the weight of the carbon being about six times greater than that of the hydrogen. We are therefore justified in concluding that the actual value of oil-gas for illumination is in the proportion of six to seven of its specific gravity; provided we allow the hydrogen to be of no value. But as the hydrogen in oil-gas is in a state of considerable condensation, we may assume it as furnishing at least one seventh part of the light produced in combustion; and the carbon, as furnishing the remaining six parts. And by comparing this estimate with the known specific gravity of oil (or olefiant) gas, we should have in numbers .136 (by weight) for the hydrogen; and 136+6 = 816 for the carbon; or 816 carbon + 136 hydrogen = 952 for the density of the compound gas.

It has not yet, I believe, been determined by any chemist what is the utmost limit of combination; or we should say, the point of *saturation* between hydrogen and carbon in the state of gas. But the combination of these two substances in a solid state may afford us a pretty good estimate in this case. Thus the density of the inflammable gas from wax or spermaceti is found to be from .980 to .1000, or nearly equal to that of common air; and it is obvious, that the nearer the weight of oil-gas approximates to this standard, the greater will be its value for the purposes of illumination.

By the same standard also we may estimate the value of coal-gas, or sub-carburetted hydrogen.

The quality as well as the quantity, of gas obtained from coal, varies even in a greater degree than that from oil. The crude gas, as it comes over from the retorts, is a combination of heavy carburetted-hydrogen, light carburetted-hydrogen, carbonic-oxide, tar vapour, sulphur, ammonia, &c.: the latter substances being almost entirely deposited subsequently, by the process of purification. Some kinds of coal yield a much richer burning gas than others, but the average density of purified coal-gas is considerably below 500 specific gravity. Coal-gas however, like oil-gas, is liable to be decompounded, and consequently lowered in value when produced under too high a temperature. But this matter being perfectly well understood by the managers of gas works, it is not necessary to dwell on the subject here.

In order therefore to estimate the comparative value of oil-gas and coal-gas to the consumer, I shall suppose the average density of the coal-gas used in the metropolis to be about .450 (which cannot be far distant from the fact); and that the gas companies charge the public at the rate of about 1*s.* 6*d.* for every hundred cubic feet of gas. Now if we estimate the value of inflammable gas by its density (which appears to be the only accurate mode of estimate) it will be obvious that, if coal-gas, of .450 spec. grav. be worth 1*s.* 6*d.* per 100 feet, oil-gas of .950 spec. grav. will be something more than double, or about 3*s.* 2*d.* per 100 feet. But the manufacturers of oil-gas, in all parts of the kingdom where it has yet been introduced, have, I believe, charged their consumers at the rate of 4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* per 100 feet. And, in order to justify this charge, they state that oil-gas (without giving any density, as *data*) is more durable than coal-gas, in the ratio of three and a-half to one, under similar circumstances. The question as to value, is however by no means satisfactorily determined from a comparison with the eye between the lights emitted by two gas-burners. It is undoubtedly true, that from two jets of gas of equal diameter the jet of oil-gas will give the most vivid and brilliant light; but if we diminish the volume of the flame of oil-gas till the quantity of light given off in the area of a room shall be as nearly equal as possible to the eye, the durability of the oil-gas will not exceed that

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of the coal more than in the ratio of about two and a-half to one. I apprehend the comparative illuminating power of the two gasses has been estimated usually upon too limited a scale, that of comparing the intensity of the lights within a few feet and calculating the square of the distance of each light from the object. It must be evident that the *volume* of the flame will have some effect on the number of luminous particles emanating from its surface. And although the *intensity* of the light would be greater within a given space from an oil-gas light, yet the aggregate quantity of light in a large apartment, or given area, would probably be greater from a coal-gas flame of large extent of surface, though of inferior lustre. The question of illuminating power therefore seems to be of a compound nature, comprehending the relation which the area of the ignited body bears to its intensity. That this is the actual state of the case seems to be fully borne out by the comparative lights of the street-lamps in all the towns of the kingdom which have been lighted with coal-gas and oil-gas. The latter may be compared to a spermaceti-candle with a small wick, which is very brilliant within a limited extent; but the coal-gas lamps having a much larger jet of gas (= four times the solid content of the oil-gas burners) the light, though not equally vivid to the eye, is capable of illuminating a much greater area of the atmosphere adjacent.

But the quantity of oxygen consumed during the combustion of gas-lights, forms no small feature in the intensity of the light given out. (A *perfect* combustion of inflammable substances is scarcely ever obtained, for want of an adequate supply of oxygen.) Oil-gas consumes about three times its own bulk of oxygen, and coal-gas about twice its own volume. And it must be evident, that the more freely gas-lights are supplied with this indispensable agent, the more vivid will be the light afforded. It is the rapidity with which phosphorus, or iron, unites with oxygen at high temperatures which produces the intense and beautiful light we observe, when these substances are plunged into a jar of oxygen gas.

Now as the atmospheric air is composed (in round numbers) of about one-fifth of its volume oxygen gas and four-fifth of azote, the quantity of air necessary to afford an adequate supply of oxygen for the perfect combustion of gas-lights may be easily computed.

In close apartments, there is usually a considerable deficiency of light, for want of a due circulation of the air to supply the lamps with fresh oxygen. While the carbonic, acid gas, produced by the combustion, is allowed to subside (being heavier than atmospheric air) in the lower parts of the room and mix with the air to the great injury of the health of all those exposed to its deleterious influence. Wherever artificial lights are used a good ventilation of the air ought to be preserved. And although this cannot always be acccomplished conveniently by leaving open doors or windows, it may be much more easily effected by having a pipe, of small dimensions, communicating from the exterior of the building, and opening into any convenient part of the room, for the admission of atmospheric air; and another pipe, extending from the top of the light (as is now always done, where gas apparatus is properly constructed) to carry off the carbonic vapour produced by the combustion.

Many of the gas-lamps in the interior of houses are provided with a hollow brass globe, or other ornamental figure, above the glass cylinder, which serves pretty effectually to condense the greater part of the sulphurous gas existing in coal-gas. But the density of carbonic acid gas being much greater than that of common air, a large portion of this deleterious gas will descend, and remain dispersed in the air of the apartment, unless a current be produced to sweep the lower parts of the room and drive it off through an exit-pipe, either into a chimney or the open air. Adopting these precautions with regard to ventilation; and never allowing a gas flame to project above the top of the glass cylinder; the inconveniences that have hitherto been complained of from the use of gas-lights would totally vanish.

With regard to the comparative disadvantages usually experienced between coal-gas and oil-gas it is not necessary for me to dwell; for the inconvenience in either case arises from negligence in not affording a proper ventilation. And although coal-gas contains rather more sulphur than oil-gas, and is consequently somewhat more liable to deface or tarnish polished surfaces; yet the greater quantity of carbonic acid gas produced by the combustion of oil-gas will render the latter most injurious to health in close apartments. By judicious ventilation, however, both these evils are effectually overcome. It is perhaps scarcely necessary

necessary to add, that if the apertures of gas-burners be not carefully turned off, when the lights are extinguished, that an escape of gas into the apartment always takes place, and it is highly dangerous to carry a lighted candle into such an apartment. The escape of gas can easily be detected by the smell, before it has escaped in sufficient quantity to form an explosive mixture with the air of a room. In the escape of gas, therefore, accidents might always be prevented by driving a current of air through the room, previous to bringing in a light in order to ascertain the exact point of leakage.

I have to apologize, Mr. Editor, for the length of my communication, but the great interest attached to the subject of gas-lighting at the present day will be my best plea for occupying so much of your columns. It only remains that I should state in a few words, what I conceive to be the relative values of oil-gas and coal-gas, to the consumer.

From the *data* before mentioned, good oil-gas (= 950) is more valuable than good coal-gas (= 450) in the ratio of about nine to four. But it is obvious, that if either kind of gas be supplied to the public by meter, the spec. grav. of such gas should be always taken into account: the illuminating power and durability being in the exact ratio of its density. A. Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a late number of the Monthly Magazine, I observe some remarks on the subject of Hydrocephalus, which were sent you several years ago;—the importance of following the directions given, subsequent and extensive observation has fully confirmed. I shall now attempt, in a few words, to describe the symptoms which occur prior to the inflammatory affection of the brain and its membranes, with a view of apprizing your readers, that complaints apparently wholly unconnected with the head, may, by making a strong impression on the nervous system generally, give rise to inflammation of the cerebrum, and irremediable effusion into its ventricles.

Indeed no medical practitioner can have failed to observe instances of the sympathy existing between the brain, and the glandular apparatus concerned in the digestion and assimilation of the food;—no practitioner of any experience has not seen the most alarming infantile convulsions occasioned by morbific accumulation in the stomach and bowels, giving way as soon as their irritating contents have been removed by appropriate deobstruents; these convulsions being irregular muscular contractions produced by the brain and nervous system sympathizing with the deranged organs of digestion, and on the contrary a concussion of the brain, not only produces pain, giddiness, &c., but almost invariably, the immediate rejection of the contents of the stomach, and the common disease, a sick head-ache, is a familiar and striking example of the intimate connexion subsisting between the digestive functions and the sensorium commune; for in the animal economy, whenever any part becomes diseased, a train of secondary morbid actions arise in distant organs, which can only be remedied by a discovery, and removal of the original disease. It seldom happens that a medical practitioner is called to a patient in the earlier stages of Hydrocephalus, and still less frequently has he an opportunity of combating those symptoms which may be deemed premonitory, and which so nearly resemble those of dentition and certain other complaints, that their precise nature and fatal tendency is often overlooked: indeed there have been instances wherein I have in post mortem research, discovered Hydrocephalic effusion which had been wholly unsuspected by the able and experienced practitioners, under whose more immediate charge the cases occurred.

Whenever in children the functions of the alimentary canal are irregularly performed, the egesta taking place tardily, or differing in any respect from their ordinary and healthy state, the head becoming heavy, reclining on one side, the countenance, pale, sallow, or leaden coloured, the limbs flabby, and having an exsanguious appearance, with tumid abdomen, then should prompt remedial means be employed adapted to the circumstances of the case, to restore a healthy state of the secretions, and to excite the glandular viscera of the abdomen to action. It would answer no good purpose were I to detail the remedies adapted to fulfil the above described purposes, they must be left to the judgment of the medical practitioner, and as your magazine is designed for general perusal, such an attempt would probably lead your unprofessional readers to form imperfect ideas of what should be done, and the period at which a cure

a cure might have been obtained by judicious medical treatment, may thus be irrecoverably lost.

In conclusion I would observe that inflammation of the brain, and the water found in the ventricles after death, are seldom, if ever, primary diseases, but are the effects of some other complaint, which, if early perceived, and skilfully treated, may be frequently removed; but if neglected, misunderstood, or improperly managed, all that remains for us, is to watch our patient's certain progress to the grave. CHARLES SEVERN.

Egham, Aug. 2, 1824.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PAVING *of* STREETS.

GRANITE stone, which is used for paving cart-ways of streets, is the hardest and most durable material which can be generally used; but the unevenness of the pavement, and the expense of keeping it in something like order, are the great objections to the present pavement. Could it be kept as even as when first laid, no better road could then be made in narrow streets, whence there is much traffick.

The new system of breaking large stones into small pieces, will not do so well in confined streets, where there is much traffick, for the frequency of opening the ground to repair pipes, would always keep the road in a state of old and new, or firm and loose. Not only that, but if not kept wet, the dust would be a greater annoyance than the present rough pavement.

What makes the present paved streets the most objectionable, is, that they are continually in a state of hills and holes. The pavement does not become so from wear; the stones have not wore away, for you may invariably see, in every street where there is much traffick, that about a week or two after new pavement is done, it is as uneven as almost any of the old.

Now this, I think, may be remedied by a more careful and judicious mode in arranging and squaring of the stones, and in fixing them down. In the first place, the present way of arranging them is, to put together little and big ones, just as may happen; one may be twelve inches in length and the next one only six. The one which stands only upon six inches of ground, will sink further in with a heavy weight than the other, which stands on twelve inches.

In the second place, there is not much attention paid to the squaring of the bottom part, or bed of the stone. Now, suppose two stones to be together of an equal size, the one quite square, or flat, at the bottom, and the other to be pointed like a wedge, would not an equal weight on the top press one further into the earth than the other?

In the third place, the present way of fixing them down is, first, to loosen the ground on which they are to be fixed. If one of them should be much deeper than another, then to scratch away the loose ground, so as the top of the stone may be fixed even with the others. If another should happen to be not so deep as the general run, more loose ground is to be added, so as to raise it up to an equal level. Then comes the rammer to beat them down firm: a slight blow sinks the stone which has the most loose dirt under, and it takes, perhaps, three or four heavy ones to knock down the one which has little or none under it. Now, with an equal weight on these, for instance, a loaded waggon, will not the first stone which has had but a slight ramming sink much more than the other? Why, in fact, the present system of paving is nothing more than putting the ground into a state of hard and soft, or hills and holes, and placing stones upon it to prevent our seeing or believing that it is so.

Now, the amendments in paving which I suggest, are first, to leave off ramming the stones, and to ram the ground instead on which the stones are to be placed to precisely the same form that you intend the top of the pavement to be; second, to place together all the stones which are exactly of one size; fourth, the bottom, or bed, to be perfectly flat or square; then set them on this hard-rammed ground, and you will seldom see paving in hills and holes.

For example, suppose that such squared stones were placed on the top of any good hard road without at all loosening of it, would not the pavement be firmer and less likely to sink in holes than if the ground were pecked up and the stones rammed? Recollect, the knocking of them down does not make them harder; it is only done to make the ground harder on which they stand. Surely, then, it would be more effectually done by beating it down hard before the stones are put upon it.

THOMAS SINGLE.

Mile End, Aug. 11, 1824.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Recent EXCURSION *through a part of the* NORTH *of* ITALY, *from* LECCO *to* MILAN, *by the* CHEVALIER AMORETTI, *Keeper of the Ambrosian Library.*

IN turning northwards from Lecco, we arrive at the promontory at which the Lake Lario, or Como, is divided, the lake being in the shape of a A upset. We then advance along the opposite side of this arm of the lake, which consists of enormous rocks cut perpendicularly. Nothing can be more interesting than the view from these heights, covered with olives and pines. The situation is of the first order, and the spectator must, indeed, be fastidious that would not appreciate the beauties. Such was the sentiment of the younger Pliny, who had his country-house, called Tragedy, here, if we may judge from his own account, that he had built a house on the promontory, where the Larius divides into two branches. Here the Serbelloni family have a château, the situation of which is peculiarly fine. Indeed, the whole promontory is studded with pleasant country-houses. The proprietors are the Milanese lords, such as the Ciceri, Trotti, Taverna, Anguissola, &c.; but that which the Duke of Megli has erected, is the best that the district possesses, both in the style of magnificence and in the beauty of its architecture. The village of the Bellazio (Bilaicum) is in this part.

At Lecco, the Adda issues from the lake, under a fine bridge erected in the fourteenth century; and, not far from thence, forms two small lakes near Somasca. Here Jerom Emilien founded the monastic institution of the Somasque Friars, for the education of the poor, and to the providing for orphans.

At Trezzo, a neat village on the Adda, commences the Canal of Martesana, which is navigable by barges to Milan. It was cut by order of Francis Sforza, in 1457. The Adda at that time was not navigable from Lecco to Trezzo. Towards the end of the sixteenth century, under the reign of Philip II., King of Spain, who was then in possession of Lombardy, the architect, Meda, began works for lowering the waters. He raised two sluices in elevated points; but it was not till 1776 that this navigation became practicable, by cutting a canal through the mountain, and by dividing the falls of water into six sluices. The Canal of Martesana, for some part of it, is in a direction with the right bank of the Adda, as far as Cassano, a village famous for battles fought in its vicinity; it then turns, almost at right angles, in its course for Milan. Its borders are thickly studded with pretty country-houses.

From Lecco we may proceed to Milan by land, passing through the Brianza, a well-cultivated district, and through Monza, a small but agreeable town, where the sovereigns of Lombardy have a magnificent palace, with a park of prodigious extent, and forests for hunting in. The collegiate church of Monza is one of the most ancient of Lombardy, and still contains a number of valuables in its sacristy, presented by Antaric, king of the Lombards, and his queen, Theodolind. They had selected this place for their residence, as did also the Emperor Beranger. Here also is kept the famous iron crown of the Lombard kings: it is in a gold frame, adorned with precious stones, and in the form of a dog's collar; the iron circle within, according to popish tradition, was an appendage to the crucifixion. Charles V. had himself crowned with it at Bologna, as Bonaparte also in 1805. In memory of this ceremony, the latter instituted the imperial order of the Iron Crown. It was remarkable, and seems to have been ominous, that he experienced the fate threatened by the inscription on the crown: "Guai à chi la tocca:" (Woe to him that touches it.) From Monza to Milan, the road acquires a degree of respectability and magnificence; the journey may be performed in two hours.

To return to the Cadenabbia from Bellagio, we must repass the western branch of the lake. The country-house called Clerici, may give a pretty correct idea of the taste and luxury of the eighteenth century. In coasting along the lake, through fields planted with vines and olives, we come to Lenno (Lemnos); here we find a little antique subterranean temple, supported on columns of streaked marble; the altar has an inscription bearing the name of Vibius Cominianus, who had dedicated it to Diana.

Between Cadenabbia and the town of La Villa, the lake forms a small gulph, the situation of which is the most agreeable in Lombardy in the winter season. The whole district is covered with olives, citron, and caper trees, and aloes. Near La Villa is Balbiano, a beautiful palace, erected and embellished by

by Cardinal Durini. Opposite Balbiano, is the island of San Giovanni, where a number of Christians sheltered themselves in the fifth century. For some time, it served as a place of security to Francilion, general of the Greek Emperor, Mauritius, against Ontaric, king of the Lombards; also to Gaidolph, duke of Bergamo, against Agilulph; to the friends of King Cunibert; to the father of King Luitprand; and to Guidon, the son of Beranger. The inhabitants were at length driven from the island by the Comasques. Every year, on the day of St. John the Baptist, a sacred tragedy is acted here in public, representing the decapitation of the saint.

Pursuing the route through very populous villages, we arrive at the celebrated Villa Pliniana, where stood, as many assert, the finest country-house of Pliny the younger. At present it is a splendid edifice, erected by Anguissola in 1570. This lord, as fame reports, was one of the four Plaisantine (or Placentian) nobles, who threw their tyrant, Peter Louis Farnese, out of the palace windows at Placenza. The house now belongs to the Canarisi family. A very fine and lofty cascade falls from the top of the rocks into the lake, not far from the building, which lies under a mountain covered with laurel, cypress, beech, and chesnut trees. The spring that supplies the cascade with water is intermittent. The two Plinys give a description of it, which takes place every four hours; no cause truly explanatory has hitherto been assigned for it.

From the Villa Pliniana we proceed to Perlasca, where the cottage in which Odescalchi, or Pope Innocent XI., was born, is yet shewn. The Tanzi Palace forms a striking contrast to it: an excellent taste for the arts has combined with luxury to lavish their treasures upon it. The gardens contain a number of exotic trees and plants, with citron and myrtle-trees, aloes in flower, and various sorts of Daphnes, with rose-flowers. In the mansion, which is truly royal, are paintings, with other works, and objects and productions of superior art, also collections in natural history. A cannon fired from the palace, and reverberated by the mountains on the opposite side of the lake, serves to measure the time of the sound traversing the breadth of the lake. In the road leading to Como, a number of delightful pleasure-houses are scattered over the country: such are those of the Imbonati, the Artaria, &c.; and, at Rovena, is a grotto cut out by nature in a rock of veined alabaster, which is 900 paces in length.

Vico is a village that forms one of the suburbs of Como, and has the air of a small handsome town. The villa Odescalchi is its chief ornament. There, as B. Giovio reports, stood the magnificent country house of Caninius Rufus, including the portico, the euripus, and the grove of plane trees (Platanon opacissimus) whereof Pliny makes mention in his letters.

The city of Como is in the form of a crab-fish, Vico constituting the left claw, and the suburbs of St. Augustin the right; in the latter are a number of silk-mills. The city may contain 11 or 12,000 inhabitants, many of whom are employed in the fabrication of cloth and silk stuffs, which of late have attained to great perfection. The cathedral is a proud and noble building of marble; the baptistery is from the designs of Bramante. In different houses of the city, many Roman inscriptions on stone have been found, and particularly relating to Plinius Cecilius, and the other Plinys that were of this country. The professors Mocchetti and Carloni have valuable collections of natural history. This was the country of the senator Volta, of scientific celebrity, and of the canon Gattoni, who enriched the Royal Lyceum with a number of excellent articles on natural philosophy. At Como, Gattoni constructed an ærian harp, that by metallic wires reaching from the top of a tower in his garden, in different alterations of the atmosphere, emitted sounds no less agreeable than extraordinary, compared to an angelic concert in the air.

Two roads lead from Como to Milan, that of Barlassina and that of Canturio. Formerly the road had a rapid ascent to St. Carposoro, passing by the castle of Baradello, where is still to be seen the famous tower whereon Torriani, lord and tyrant of Milan, suffered a lingering death, in 1277, exposed in an iron cage to the injuries of the weather. At present, the new road descends into a valley that appears to have been formerly the basin of a lake; the soil is only good as a turbary, or place for gathering peat and turfs. Here the traveller comes near to Casciago, where the Priest Ariald, in the eleventh century, preached against the simony and concubinage of the ecclesiastics; this gave rise to a dreadful persecution in Lombardy.

Barlassina is a pretty large town, founded near the spot where St. Pierre, the first Lombard inquisitor, was killed. At Cesano, is the superb villa of the Counts Borromeo, but the air is unwholesome. Two miles further on, is the village of Bovisio, where Count Crivelli has built the splendid mansion of Monbello; in the garden are a number of rare exotics. M. Agnesi, brother of the mathematician, has also at Vallera, in the neighbourhood, a very fine garden of exotics.

The second road is the shortest and most commodious. The first village is Cantario, which from the tenth century has been notified by little manufactories of iron. Next to this village, we come to Galliano, where the church, once a pagan temple, has been appropriated to the catholic worship from the fourth century; the baptistery is as old as the church. The receptacle for the holy-water has been hollowed out in the granite, and is four feet in diameter. In the whole of this neighbourhood many Roman inscriptions have been found, part of which have been collected by the Trotti family in their country-house of Verano.

The church of Agliate was also raised out of the ruins of an ancient temple. When the castle of the Counts of Agliate was demolished, a number of medals were found, which shew how enlightened those lords were for the times in which they lived, and what cruel dissensions arose between them and the inquisition in defence of their vassals.

The banks of the Lambro, a little river which runs to the S.W., are all along decorated with neat country-houses. In that of Raverio, an enormous mass of native iron was found, which has been removed to the Museum of St. Alexander, at Milan; Chladni maintains it to be an ærolite, or of meteoric descent.

The village of Desio, three miles further on, has been of celebrity for a battle fought there, in 1277, between the Visconti and the Torriani, when the latter were defeated and obliged to cede to the former the possession of Lombardy. At Desio is the Villa Cusani, the most eligible in Lombardy in respect of its water, and replenished with noble green-houses, containing rare and beautiful exotic trees. Black truffles are in abundance in the groves; and, in the apartments of the palace, the brothers, Gerli, executed their first labours in encaustic painting. In the park is a mill of a very singular construction, and no less sumptuous in its style of building.

From Desio we proceed to Cusano, where, in the mansion Omodei, are several excellent paintings, and, among others, the Belisarius of Espagnolet. From thence it is not an hour's walk to the capital.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PARALLEL BETWEEN RUSSIA AND BRITAIN, BY M. DE PRADT.

AMIDST various works brought forward to public notice by M. de Pradt, ancient Archbishop of Malines, is a Memoir printed last year at Paris, the object of which is, to draw a parallel between the powers of Great Britain and Russia, in their relation to the rest of Europe. This able and active publicist considers these two states as most able to produce advantage and benefit, or ruin and destruction, to the rest of civilized mankind. Their preponderance he treats as a critical circumstance in the annals of the present period, suspending all the wisdom and political knowledge required to counteract them, and leading on to a future crisis, likely to become of extreme magnitude. Success having already attended many of the predictions wherein this writer was judging of public measures, the calculations and decisions of his foresight have been seriously attended to in every part of the Continent.

As to the countries of America, north and south, M. de Pradt contends, that the people will ultimately be rescued from the distresses and ruin brought upon them by Europeans—that they will conquer and maintain their rights, by separating from Spain and Portugal, in spite of all opposition. Turgot appears to have had a similar conception, often urging, that though calamity seemed to impend over many other countries, those of America would become free, formidable, and secure.

But will the impartial part of the community declare, will posterity recognize, the power of Great Britain and Russia, as so greatly added to, that they only can, effectually, secure their independence? M. de Pradt pronounces for the affirmative, and many apparently sound minds do not hesitate to affirm the same.

He considers the immense extent of these two empires as of novel growth; the one without a rival on the sea, the other on the European Continent. One he sees prospering by the great objects which

which its legislation encompasses, a legislation generated and formed by the experience of the most able statesmen of former ages. With respect to projects of interior improvement, none, he says, can be more judicious in their arrangement, more grand in their extent, or which bid more fair to involve consequences beneficial to the country. In the midst of the several political storms that have threatened to deluge Europe, Great Britain has firmly retained both her seat or situation, and her honour. He describes the reliance of her people on themselves, not merely as the unavoidable result of an insular position, but as emanating from comprehensive minds, conscious of great powers, and fairly estimating those powers, in comparison with the most exalted of their competitors.

In his view of the Russian empire, M. de Pradt considers the mingled masses which compose it, as a curious and extraordinary phenomenon, of which no other example exists in history. In its physical, civil and moral state, he forms a picture illustrative of civilization, and its gradual developments, from a rude and brutal condition to the summit of sensible refinement. Here we see him tracing nations of hunters and fishers, who wrap themselves in the skins of beasts, with which they contend for their existence, and having scarcely any notion of property; the pastoral nations, deriving their food and clothing from their flocks and herds, but without the knowledge of writing, and use of money. He beholds others, in the labours of agriculture, in an incomplete state; and so pursues the progress of culture, till houses arise, instead of the earth-holes of the Samoyedes and huts of felt, till villages are changed into towns, and houses into palaces.

Here are most of the modifications of which a state, on the general scale of human nature, is susceptible; not only in the gradations of living, but in the civil constitutions, are several ranks or classes. In the eastern isles, the social connexion seems unknown; but among other hordes are instances of family government, of democracy, of a republican monarchy, of personal and hereditary nobility, and, at least, unlimited monarchy. And as to religion, there are numberless turnings from Polytheism to a total unacquaintance with any idea of a deity. Christians of every sect, Jews, Mahometans, votaries of the Lama, &c., are numerous. With respect to physical condition, manners, customs, &c., the difference is as great.

And what is it that maintains, in such a confluence of governments, one consolidated state? What keeps this prodigious combination in unconditional submission to the will of one ruler? M. de Pradt attributes it to a double supremacy of religion and politics; to the severity of an automatic discipline, carefully kept up every where, whatever particular changes, of various kinds, modern times may have made. This regimen, supported by a vast military force, is equally binding on the people and grandees, on the soldier and the citizen. He might have added in his key to the solution of this singular circumstance, the religious toleration which marks the spirit of the monarchy, so that the uniformity and unity of administration appear more complete than in any other state.

The Russian army may be averaged at 600,000, of whom 500,000, at least, are effective soldiers. This army supplies the place of strong fortifications, which may be dispensed with. It may be asserted, that the Russian soldiers never give way, if the commanders shew proper courage. The common men make their small pay and provision suffice, and on holidays, treat themselves with strong liquors. The Cossacks, though called irregular, are so well disciplined, that they may be used as hussars; Frederick the Great pronounced the men, "excellent soldiers," and the Empress Catharine might well denominate the people, "obedient, brave, habitually hardy, enterprizing, and powerful."

The general condition of the subjects is not so unfavourable as is generally thought. Even the boors have the means of becoming rich; and if they are content with dress and accommodations, which to strangers seem wretched, it is from choice, and not from want of ability to procure better things.

The general remark of this author on the subject is, that the influence of Russia and Britain is so great and striking in all the concerns of other states, in the various parts of Europe, that these two ruling powers (*dominateurs obligés*) form an order of protectorate, and that the others, taken altogether, will be found to be protégées.

But is not this extravagantly expressed, even admitting that under limitations, it may contain some truth? The author appears entirely to have overlooked the comparative importance

which France so lately attained, and though some may consider it as producing only an evanescent effect, others have observed that its results are likely to be far more substantial. So that our fears, as Seneca exclaims, may be more numerous than our dangers, and we may suffer more from apprehension than from any real cause of alarm. "*Plura sunt quæ nos terrent, quam quæ premunt, et sæpius opinione quam relaboramus.*"

Who can set forth the effectual support which the profound abilities and undaunted valour of one man can give to the power of a country? Frederick of Prussia, by his determined firmness, wisdom, perseverance and activity, retained his situation, in opposition to the strongest conflux of military numbers combined against him. Many have been dazzled with the glare of French achievements, when, during the revolution, other countries, from their officious intermeddling, were involved in the direful consequences of its convulsions. As far as it is possible for human foresight to calculate, Frederick would have maintained his post—his solid merits would have rendered abortive any combination which the French could have excited against him. Buonaparte, their dictator and sovereign, would have been limited in his ambition, reduced to renounce his presumptuous attempts, perhaps to forfeit all the advantages he enjoyed, had that *one man* been amongst his foes, on the stage of action.

In choosing an alternative between the two powers, M. de Pradt declares openly for England. It is certain that the prejudices against our nation, during the ancient monarchy, were illiberal and unjust; that these are no longer regarded in France, is curious and praiseworthy. They acknowledge the excellence and purity of our institutions, the moral sanctity of our religion, the protection of the laws, to preserve those virtues with which a good citizen may fearlessly shew himself encircled. But as to the French deriving advantages from being *protégées* of the English, in any other way than that of borrowing the most important parts of our civil, political and ecclesiastical establishments, such a notion is liable to exceptions, and improbable in the extreme.

M. de Pradt discovers awful and alarming signs, in the field of observation which he opens, notwithstanding which he praises our once happy constitution indiscriminately. It is not wanting in a thousand mild, beneficent, generous provisions, to excite an interest in strangers, but how many aching hearts would be gladdened could that corruption which, through the last half century, has accelerated, to an extreme degree, be exterminated? This devastating scourge of our nation has been the best instrument of almost every tribe of our rulers, a medium of government to which they constantly have recourse. Facts fall infinitely short of this writer's description, and there seems reason to accuse him of having taken stolen glances rather than full views of the objects he produces. In the whole fabric of our social compact, it is certain that the influence and agency of the people are necessary to ensure the welfare of the community. This would die the victim of neglect, judging from their increasing depravity, were it to be engrossed by the enervating egotism of statesmen. Our author has not had time or opportunity to fasten on such feelings. In summing up his account of the plans which compose British philanthropy, he gives an impressive view of their combination, but forgets that it is the benevolent ingenuity, and productive diligence of the citizens that have erected these, and that ministers, as such, devote themselves to pursuits, the essenced aim of which are very different.

There are other positions which deserve attention, as descriptive of the mind and character of our countrymen, but is he justified, in affirming that the power and opulence of England can only be continued and extended, by promoting civilization throughout the world? Is not this too highly drawn? Is it not our interest that the arts of industry should be less advanced in other states than in our own? Without going into details, confine your observation to the making of cotton, wherein, as we excel the French on the degree of general merits and superiority of improvement, we export ten times as much.

And have not English ministers sacrificed the liberties and national independence of other commercial states, Genoa, Ragusa, Venice? and did they not guarantee to Sicily her parliament and fundamental laws? Are not their indifference as to what became of them, and their wickedness respecting the subsequent events of their desolation, loudly reprobated? It seems unnecessary to go over other grounds of inquiry, in various

various acts prohibiting the importation of extraneous materials, &c.

With respect to the Greeks, British ministers may be judged infamous, who, in defiance of shame, in contempt of all generous practice, have acted towards them with a degree of presumption and unbridled licence unpardonable at any time. This author believes them the champions of public virtue, when threatening the very existence of liberty abroad and at home, and when they have become, in the eyes of the world, most dangerous examples of vice.

To what he says on the subject of English population, a repulsive power may also may be applied. "It has augmented one-fifth from 1792 to 1822, an increase not to be found elsewhere in Europe." But France has increased from 24 to 30,000,000 during the same period; the population of Upper Italy, Belgium, and great part of Germany, has advanced at nearly the same rate. It is in Russia that life is reproduced in the most multiplied forms. Of those professing the Greek religion only, the annual births are more than 1,500,000, and the deaths not 90,000.

M. de Pradt's want of attention, chiefly appears in what concerns our finances; he makes the reduction of our taxes, from 1819 to 1822, amount to 3,000,000,000 of francs, which, in fact, are only about 110,000,000, or 4,407,472 pounds sterling. In our deteriorated and dreadful condition, when, from the naked state of our resources, a war would be evidently repugnant to the true interests of the country, he deems us capable of carrying it on where and how we please.

He goes on with an epitome of our commerce, into some parts of which he enters minutely: "In the wool of Botany Bay, we have a treasure; it excels the finest wools of Saxony and Spain." This account is imperfect; the wool of Botany Bay is of the common kind, and the colony unable to furnish much. In 1819, the quantity imported amounted only to 71,290 pounds.

Many of his observations on our exports, colonies, naval and military force, &c., are not perfectly just. He rates our Indian army at 22,000 Europeans and 120,000 natives; whereas, from papers laid before the House of Commons in March 1819, we find the Europeans 30,253 and 183,201 Indians.

There is, however, a variety of judicious remarks on the commercial interests and military power of the two empires, he is particularly noticing in proportion to the means which other states possess; also how strength may be acquired and exerted by the smaller ones, and made subservient to each other in case of war. And, how necessary it is for their governments to have such resources as to be able to call forth and employ their strength, &c. France, Austria, Prussia, &c., pass in review; the proportion of their power in war is compared to that of Great-Britain and Russia. He makes Austria and Prussia inaccessible to our fleets, forgetting that the latter has many ports on the Baltic, and that the former possesses the coast of the Adriatic from Ancona to the mouths of the Cottaro. He admits that Great-Britain and Russia, whatever prosperity they have attained to, are become invincible to each other—that our naval strength and skill, be it ever so great, would be useless or mispent against Russia, and vice versa. Here the influence of Great-Britain on the Black Sea and in the Baltic seems diminished in an undue proportion.

On the whole, with regard to the author's reflexions and proposals, many should be admitted with caution. The objects which engage our statesmen are not territorial acquisitions on the continent, though they are ever bustling in the miserable contests that disturb it. They have, indeed, in their manner an air of moderation that softens and qualifies the asperity of their intentions. These are unquestionably pernicious, totally subverting the system of political liberty wherever they can produce this reverse. It may afford satisfaction, therefore, to the European public, that a whole legion of such rulers as ours will have no inducement to invade their independence.

Concerning the judgment to be passed on the pecular character and spirit of the Russian nation and government, as menacing others, the reader will best determine for himself. However regulated by the same laws, the people of Poland, Finland, Courland, will not easily connect in the bands of a kindred relation. Natural boundaries separate these states or communities from the Moscovites, who will, perhaps, hereafter be confined to much narrower limits. As to their acquisitions in Asia, the tendency of this circumstance has been to reform the savage inhabitants, to unite families split and divided ever breaking out into acts of violence and devastation, into one people. Other good consequences

consequences have resulted from European colonies settling among the inhabitants of other parts of Asia.

In the great policy of Russia, almost every thing depends at all periods on the character of the monarch, so that after all the predictions of our most able and ingenious politicians, futurity will be the best explainer of itself, as it seldom fails to clear up or account for what may appear dark, difficult, and embarrassed in the times present. As to our governors, and the share which they may have in European transactions, animadversions would be well founded. Where liberty is concerned, it will be highly exceptionable, as little can be inferred from the past but what will tend to expose their treachery and barbarity.

REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

The following Letters, now first printed, have, except one, been copied from the originals in possession of the Editor. They are given in continuation of a series of similar curiosities, which at sundry times have appeared in this Miscellany.

ARGAND, IMPROVER OF LAMPS,

To Dr. Lind, Windsor.

Dear Sir—I am very sorry to see by your kind letter, that the first use Mrs. Sterky made of the still was so unsuccessful; the melting of the still-head, and the water of the worm-tub growing too hot, was undoubtedly owing to her having filled up the chimney-pipe with glowing charcoal, and that previous to having put any water in the boiler: whilst I had shewn her how to manage the still, by pouring, first of all, some boiling water in the boiler, round the chimney, then throwing in it half-a-dozen lumps of charcoal, and keeping up the same fire, by a single, or two bits of the same coal now and then; she then ought to have filled the top tin reservoir with cold water, opened the cock, and let the cold water run down the pipe in the bottom of the worm-tub; the cold water, as I told you, remaining below, cools the worm, and drives upwards the warm water, part of which enters the boiler, runs down the worm like a gutter, and distils while the surplus runs out through the top cock; that must remain open.

The whole being thus set to work, there remains nothing more to do than to supply the fire-place at the bottom of the chimney with a piece or two of charcoal at a time, and renew the cold water in the tin top reservoir.

I have distilled many gallons of water in that still with great ease and little labour; but the misfortune is, that Mrs. Sterky did not wait for you before she began. I say again, if boiling water is first put in the boiler, six pieces of charcoal of such a size as to go down easy in the chimney, will keep up the distillation very well.

A still to require no attendance, ought to be very large, so as to contain a large bulk of water in the worm-tub, and not to be in the necessity of renewing it during the whole distillation; the boiler should be a separate one, built up in a brick-work, and pretty large; but our intention was to have the whole put together, portable, and fit to be placed anywhere. However, I make no doubt, since you are so kind as to attend the first distillation, that you will soon make Mrs. Sterky master of the subject.

If you find it necessary that the head which I made on purpose, as well as the worm of pure grain-tin, should come up to London to be mended, please to hand it to Mr. Elgar, near the Hall, that he may send it to his brother, in Bruton-street, London.—I am, my dear sir, your affectionate,

London, Feb. 15, 1793. AMI ARGAND.

STERNE.

Paris, May 16, 1762.

Dear Sir:—Be so good as to put the two inclosed letters into the post-office the day you receive this, because they are upon business. I hope by this you received mine by Mr. Tollett, and have forwarded the small packet to my wife. She will be sooner in town than I expected, in her way to France; and, possibly, you will see her by the middle of June. Why I mention this, you know by my last. If you have not already wrote me, write by the return. My compliments to Mr. Edmundson.—I am, dear sir, very truly yours,

L. STERNE.

P. S.—I am very hard at work; and, when I am got down to my house at Toulouse in the south of France, you will see about what.

From

From Sir Isaac Newton *to a young Gentleman,* Francis Aston, *Esq., about to proceed on his Travels.*

Trinity College, Cambridge, May 18, 1669.

Sir:—Since in your letter you give me so much liberty of sending my judgment about what may be to your advantage in travelling, I shall do it more freely than perhaps otherwise would have been decent. First, then, I will lay down some general rules, most of which, I believe, you have considered already; but, if any of them be new to you, they may excuse the rest; if none at all, yet is my punishment more in writing than yours in reading.

When you come into any fresh company,

I. Observe their humours.

II. Secondly, suit your own carriage thereto, by which insinuation you will make their converse more free and open.

III. Let your discourse be more in queries and doubtings, than peremptory assertions or disputings, it being much the design of travellers to learn, not to teach. Besides, it will persuade your acquaintance that you have the greater esteem of them, and so make them more ready to communicate what they know to you; whereas, nothing sooner occasions disrespect and quarrels than peremptoriness. You will find little or no advantage in seeming wiser, or much more ignorant, than your company.

IV. Seldom discommend any thing, though never so bad; or doe it but moderately, lest you bee unexpectedly forced to an unhandsome retraction. It is safer to commend any thing more than it deserves than to discommend a thing so much as it deserves; for commendations meet not soe often with oppositions, or at least are not usually soe ill resented by men that think otherwise, as discommendations; and you will insinuate into men's favour by nothing sooner than seeming to approve and commend what they like, but beware of doing it by comparison.

V. If you bee affronted, it is better, in a forraine country to pass it by in silence, and with a jest, tho' with some dishonour, than to endeavour revenge; for, in the first case, your credit's ne'er the worse, when you return into England, or come into other company, that have not heard of the querrell. But, in the second case, you may beare the marks of the quarrell while you live, if you outlive it at all. But, if you find yourself unavoidably engaged, 'tis best, I think, if you can command your passion and language, to keep them pretty eavenly, at some certain moderate pitch, not much hightning them to exasperate your adversary, or provoke his friends, nor letting them grow over much dejected, to make him insult. In a word, if you can keep reason above passion, that and watchfulnesse will bee your best defendants. To which purpose you may consider, that, though such excuses as this, "He provokt mee soe much, I could not forbear," may pass among friends, yet amongst strangers they are insignificant, and only argue a traveller's weakness.

To these I may add some general heads for inquirys or observations, such as at present I can think on. As,—

I. To observe the policys, wealth, and state-affairs of nations, so far as a solitary traveller may conveniently doe.

II. Their impositions upon all sorts of people, trade, or commoditys, that are remarkable.

III. Their laws and customs, how far they differ from ours.

IV. Their trades and arts, wherein they excell, or come short of us in England.

V. Such fortifications as you meet with, their fashion, strength, and advantage, or defence, and other such military affairs as are considerable.

VI. The power and respect belonging to their degrees of nobility or magistracy.

VII. It will not be time mispent to make a catalogue of the names and excellencys of those men that are most wise, learned, or esteemed, in any nation.

VIII. Observe the mechanisme and manner of guiding ships.

IX. Observe the products of nature in several places, especially in mines, with the circumstances of mining and of extracting metals or minerals out of their oare, and of refining them; and, if you meet with any transmutations out of their own species into another, (as out of iron into copper, out of any metall into quicksilver, out of one salt into another, or into an insipid body, &c.) those, above all, will be worth your noticing, being the most luciferous, and many times luciferous experiments too in philosophy.

X. The price of diet and other things. And—

XI. The staple commodity of places.

These generals, such at present as I could think of, if they will serve for nothing else, yet they may assist you in drawing

drawing up a modell to regulate your travells by. As for particulars, these that follow are all that I now can think of: viz.

I. Whether at Semnitium, in Hungary (where there are mines of gold, copper, iron, vitriol, antimony, &c.) they change iron into copper by dissolving it in a vitriolate water, which they find in cavitys of rocks in the mines, and then melting the slimy solution in a strong fire, which in the cooling proves copper. The like is said to be done in other places, which I cannot now remember; perhaps, too, it may be done in Italy; for, about twenty or thirty years agone, there was a certain vitrioll came from thence, called Roman vitrioll, but of a nobler virtue than that which is now called by that name, which vitrioll is not now to be gotten, because, perhaps, they make a greater gain by some such trick as turning iron into copper with it, than by selling it.

II. Whether in Hungary, Sclavonia, Bohemia, near the town of Filia, or at the mountains of Bohemia, near Silesia, there bee rivers whose waters are impregnated with gold; perhaps, the gold being dissolved by some corrosive waters, like aqua regis, and the solution carried along with the streame that runs through the mines; and whether the practice of laying mercury in the rivers till it be tinged with gold, and then straining the mercury through leather that the gold may stay behind, be a secret yet, or openly practised.

III. There is newly contrived in Holland a mill to grind glasses plane withall, and I think polishing them too; perhaps it will be worth while to see it.

IV. There is in Holland one Borry, who some years since was imprisoned by the pope, in order to have extorted from him secrets, as I am told, of great worth, both as to medicine and profit; but he escaped into Holland, where they usually granted him a guard. I think he usually goes clothed in green. Pray inquire what you can of him, and whether his ingenuity be any profit to the Dutch. You may inform yourself whether the Dutch have any tricks to keep their ships from being all wormeaten in their voyages to the Indies; whether pendulum clocks do any service in finding out the longitude, &c.

I am weary, and I shall not stay to part with a long compliment; only I wish you a good journey, and God be with you.

ISAAC NEWTON.

Pray let us hear from you in your travells. I have given your two books to Dr. Arrowsmith.

DR. MIDDLETON, *Author of Free Enquiry, Life of Cicero, &c.*

Sir—I esteem it a very great honour to be allowed and even commanded to use the same liberty with you by letter, which had given me so much pleasure in person, of conversing with you still at this distance; and of testifying more especially at this time, my most sincere and grateful acknowledgment of the late generous reception and uncommon marks of friendship, with which you were pleased to honour me in town.

As to my remarks, they have been received here, as well as I could wish, nor have given any new or particular offence, that I hear of, but to such only as dislike the whole. Dr. Morgan, our Vice-Chancellor, with several more of the heads, likes them very well, and is much my friend, so that whatever storms may blow up hereafter, I am in port at least for his reign. I am very sensible, Sir, that they have given the less disgust, for the great patience you had in suffering them to be read to you, and the corrections they underwent by your authority and direction. This I shall always reflect upon as a singular proof of your great humanity as well as great judgment, and am sorry only, that I had not so kind and so able a monitor to resort to on former occasions, to have made my other pieces more useful to the public, and less hurtful to myself: but though I cannot recall what is past, yet I shall learn at least from the experience of your advice, how to weigh with more caution and prudence whatever may come abroad from me for the future.

You see, Sir, with what confidence your great kindness has taught me to treat you, when I dare venture to entertain you with such trifles about myself; but if you can bear the impertinence of so trifling a correspondence, I shall not fail to give you part of whatever this place affords most considerable, and shall be industrious to pick up every thing worth your notice, for the opportunity it will give me of signifying to yourself, what it will be my pride to signify to every body else, how much I am bound in honour and duty to approve myself on all occasions with the utmost respect, Sir, your most obliged and most devoted servant,

CONYERS MIDDLETON.

Camb, June 7th 1733.

ROBERT

ROBERT BURNS.

Mauchline, 29th Sept. 1788.

I send you the book, my dear Sir, along with this letter, by our Mauchline carrier. I am just arrived from Nithsdale, jaded and fatigued to death; so I shall only say, the book is to me as a right-hand, or a right-eye, so I know you will take proper care of it, and return it soon. Drop me a line, by post, or return of carrier, if the book come to hand. I am most truly, my dear Sir, your's, ROBERT BURNS.

DR. CALAMY.

Honoured Sir,—Mr. Mayo, Dr. Earle, Mr. John Evans, and I have agreed to do ourselves the honour to wait upon you at dinner, on Monday next, if we may be so happy as to find you free from company, and not otherwise engaged; and it is at their common request this waits upon you, that we may not be troublesome, where our aim is to express our most sincere respects. If another day would be more convenient, we should be thankful for notice of it, by my servant, the bearer.

At whatever time you are pleased to fix, I shall take care to make restitution of the cancel book, you were so kind as to put into the hands of professor Crawford; and also to present you with that small piece of the great Erasmus, which my son was mentioning, when he had the honour (upon which he values himself) of dining at your table. I am, your honour's most obedient humble servant,

EDM. CALAMY.

BISHOP PERCY TO ANDREW CALDWELL, ESQ.

Oct. 27th 1802.

Dear Sir,—I hope this will find you returned in good health, after a pleasant sojourn at Harrowgate, &c., and that you have found all your family well at home. As you informed me that my Lord Charlemont would kindly allow my friend, who is preparing an edition of Lyesphron, to avail himself of Milton's emendations, &c., and that his brother, the member for the county of Armagh, would have the goodness to carry it, when he goes over next month to attend parliament, I now trouble you on that subject; and beg to be favoured with a line by the return of the post, to inform me if, in consequence of your arrival in Dublin, and obliging application to his Lordship, &c., I need not apply to him myself or Mrs. Caulfield on this subject. In that case, you may assure his Lordship I will take care the book shall be safe returned to his library, and he will herein pursue the steps of his good father, who never was so happy as when he was promoting the cause of literature; and the learned gentleman for whom I apply, will most gratefully acknowledge this very liberal indulgence.

I am, dear Sir, your faithful and obedient servant,

THOMAS DROMORE.

MASON THE POET.

Aston, January 23d 1795.

Dear Madam,—Whatever you may please to say, either out of courtesy, or rather courtliness, I still believe that you did doubt of my veracity, and therefore I am happy to find, from your very obliging letter, that the pains I have taken towards my own vindication have not proved abortive. As to your flying frogs, I have heard enough of that species, to believe you have rather gone beyond strict veracity when you gave their agility so very volatile an epithet. I therefore rest in a kind of philosophical suspense on that subject, yet shall be happy in being convinced, not so much for the sake of conviction, as for the pleasure I shall have in meeting you again at Fulham. Believe me, dear madam, yours very sincerely,

W. MASON.

DR. BLACK.

Edinburgh, December 2, 1784.

Dear Sir,—I am much obliged to you for your account of Dr. Priestley's late experiments on water. I have also received from Mr. Watt a copy of his paper on that subject. But, as you mentioned the birth of ærostatic experiments, I beg leave to communicate to you more fully my thoughts on that subject. In the first place, although what I have already informed you of is strictly true, I by no means set up any claim for merit in the invention of machines for ærial flight and excursions. The experiment with the thin bladder, which I proposed as a striking example of Mr. Cavendish's discovery, was so very obvious, that any person might have thought of it. But I certainly never thought of making large artificial bladders, in order to lift heavy weights, and carry men up into the air by their means. I have no suspicion that this was thought of anywhere before we began to hear of its being attempted in France; and I do not doubt that what

has been published in the newspapers, &c., is perfectly true: viz. that Monsieur Mongolfier had some time before conceived the idea of flying up into the air by means of a very large bag or balloon of common air, simply rarified by fire or flame. This idea being founded on a principle which has long been known, and which has no connexion with Mr. Cavendish's discovery, it is only surprising that M. Mongolfier should not have put it sooner in practice. I suppose, therefore, that though he might have formed the project a long time before, he never was roused into an exertion for making the trial until others began to talk of flying by means of inflammable air. Who first thought of this method I cannot tell, for I confess I did not read the histories of these experiments; they never interested me in the least. The hopes that means might be discovered for moving these machines at pleasure, and directing their course in the air, could only be formed by those who did not consider and understand their nature. The only circumstance which enables them to subsist in the air is, that however brisk the wind may be, as soon as they rise they are in effect perfectly becalmed; I mean that there is not the least perceptible motion or impulse of the air against any part of them. This is perfectly evident from their situation: they float in mid air, and have no hold on any thing else; the air must therefore carry them along with a velocity equal to its own, the machine of itself can make no resistance; but, while it moves along with the air, it cannot feel any motion of the air against it in any direction, it must, therefore, be in effect, in a dead calm. the motion of it cannot be perceived by them who are carried by it, except from the apparent motion with which the surface of the earth seems to slide away from them. This tranquillity of the air with respect to them, is one circumstance which contributes to that composure of mind which many of those have felt who have mounted with balloons. I can imagine, however, that in a hot climate, when the weather is perfectly calmed, the sun shining bright, a large balloon ascending with considerable velocity, may occasion a whirlwind, and may be involved in it, which might be attended with dangerous consequences to those who accompany it; you will easily understand how this may happen. But in other circumstances, there is no danger of such an accident, the air will not offer the smallest violence to the balloon, but will carry it along like a feather, without making the least impression on any part of it, and this, as I said above, is the reason why it is able to subsist in the air, for it is necessarily made of such flimsy materials, that it is quite unfit to sustain any considerable shock or impression of the air on it; and this, among other things, shews the folly of attempting to give it motion at pleasure, or to command its motion and direction when it is up in the air; for, besides the impracticability of finding a power that can be applied to produce this effect, although the power were found, any attempt to make use of it would destroy the balloon, by impelling it against the air, and exposing it to such shocks and violence as it cannot bear; and, further, in attempting to use such a power, it must necessarily happen, on account of the great surface of the balloon and the resistance the air would make to its motion, that the men and machinery by which it were moved, must of necessity go foremost, and the large bladder, &c., would be dragged after them in an horizontal direction, which would require an apparatus totally different from what has been contrived.

Mrs. Young, Dr. Hutton, and your other friends, are well, and happy to hear that you find your situation agreeable.—Adieu, and believe me ever your affectionate JOSEPH BLACK.

Dr. James Lind, Physician at Windsor.

HELVETIUS.

Monsieur:—Je n'ai fait d'autre démarche sur votre dernière lettre que de parler à M. Marie pour l'engager a faire finir l'affaire le plutôt qu'il sera possible à cause du cours, car je savais deja qu'il étoit arresté que vous auriez la place. Je ne doute pas que vous n'ayez votre brevet avant que M. Dargenson ne parte, du moins je le demanderai a M. Marie. Je vous fais mon compliment sur le succès de votre affaire et je le feray au publie quand vous commencez vos cours; et je vous prie d'être persuadé que personne dans le monde n'est avec plus d'estime et d'attachement.—Monsieur, votre très-humble et très-obéissant serviteur, J. HELVETIUS.

A Versailles, ce 30 Mai, 1750.

CAR. HERSCHEL TO DR. LIND.

Jan. 10, 1790.

Dear Sir,—If the evening (though unexpectedly) should turn out clear, I hope you will honour a comet with a peep

peep through one of your telescopes. I had the first glimpse of it on Thursday, the 7th, but only for a moment. The early part of last night being so fine, my brother was so good as to furnish us with the following observation: at 3^h 12′ 55″ sid. time, its place was,

Ret. 21^h 27′ 6,9″
P.D. 71° 14′ 27″

It moved at the rate of about 6° 58′ direct in ret., and about 1° 40′ in P. D. towards the south.—I am, your most obedient humble servant,

CAR. HERSCHEL.

MISS C. HERSCHEL TO DR. LIND, WINDSOR.

Dear Sir,—In the first place, I beg to be pardoned by Mrs. Lind for not keeping word and paying my respects to her last week; each day brought its hindrance along with it, so that I found it impossible to leave home.

In the second place, I ask your pardon, Sir, for not giving you a line of information of the comet I discovered on Monday, the 14th, at half-past nine, but I thought it necessary to go with it to Greenwich, and returned last night.

When I first saw it, it was about a degree below a line drawn from fifteen lyncis to D. Persei, dropping a perpendicular from two lincis to the comet.

On the 15th, at 20^h 22′ 33′ S. T. it was, by Dr. Mas. observation, in Ret. 7^h 0′ 28″ P. D. 15° 37′; last night about nine o'clock, it was in a line with α and β Ursæ Minoris nearer to β than to α. —I am, your humble servant,

C. HERSCHEL.

Monday Morning, 17th Aug. 1797.

TO DR. LIND, WINDSOR.

Dear Sir,—With my best love and respects to Mrs. Lind, I send you the place where, half an hour ago, was situated the comet, I had the good fortune to detect last night between eight and nine o'clock.

R. A. 22^h 16′ 24,″6 P. D. 47° 56′ 51″, 1.

CAR. HERSCHEL.

THE YOUNG PRETENDER.

Monsieur mon Cousin le Duc de Melfort,—J'ai reçue avec plaisir votre lettre du commencement de cette année, et je vous remercie des vœux que vous y faites au ciel pour ma félicité et la conservation de ma personne; Je connois toute la sincérité de votre loyauté et de votre zèle pour mes intérêts; ce sont de sentimens héréditaires dans votre maison, qui vous assuroient toujours ma protection et estime.—Votre affectionné cousin, CHARLES R.

Florence, le 7 Mars, 1775.

THE OLD PRETENDER.

Rome, May 8, 1743.

I hope this will find you quite recovered of the illness which I understand hindered you from informing me of the death of your mother, the Duchess of Stafford. The letter you wrote to me on that melancholy occasion, I only received this week; and, though I take it very well of you, I did not, I assure you, want it to make me share sincerely your loss, on which I heartily wish it were more in my power to contribute to your comfort in all respects. You are well acquainted with my just esteem and regard for your person and your family, and you may be well assured of the continuance of them, and of my sincere kindness for you. JAMES R.

SIR GEORGE ROOKE.

London, July 29, 1705.

Sir,—Upon my attending my Lord Treasurer, hath upon some pretences of money, among which that of my charge of Count Guldenleme's entertainment in the year 1702, was mentioned in the memorial: his Lordship was pleased to tell me that his Royal Highness being by when it was read to the Queen, was pleased to charge himself with that parte of my pretensions; and his Lordship was pleased to direct me to write to you to remind him of it, which, if you think proper, I desire you will do with as much modesty as becomes the duty and respect you and I have for His Highness. which is all at present from—Sir, your most humble servant,

G ROOKE.

PARKER, THE MUTINEER.

Sandwich Black States, June 29, 1797.

My dear Father,—As I have now done with all worldly affairs, except to acquaint you how far I am prepared to meet death; and, as I conceive it my duty, so I shall make it my last of mundane affairs. In the first place, Sir, I have to thank you for bringing me up in the fear of God, with a reliance on the sufferings of our blessed Lord Saviour for the redemption of sinners who believe. It is now my greatest comfort that I do. Our blessed Lord died to save me as well as all sinners who will trust in him. I am happy to acquaint

you, my dear father, though the awful moment draws nigh which is to separate me from the world for ever, I feel no uneasy moments, no disagreeable sensations, or unpleasant alarms in any respect. I attribute it to my reliance on our blessed Lord and Saviour, added to a consciousness that, however fatal the difference may have been (though I knew nothing of it at its commencement), if I had not taken an active part in it, the consequences would have been ten times more dreadful. The world does not entertain that idea of me which I deserve from them; but I trust that time, in God's good time, will clear up my character, which is dearer to me than my life. I am greatly obliged to you, my dear father, for the liberal education you gave me, and for the love and kindness you have extended to me this day from my infancy. I beg you will not be sorry for me, as for a person without hope, as I can assure you, my dear father, I am full of hope, with a thorough reliance on my Creator, that he will strengthen me at my last moment to meet the death allotted to me with true Christian fortitude.

I hope, my dear father, that dear woman whom I had the happiness to be wedded to, will know that I am no more become yours, and the family's care forget me in her, and let her be your particular care. I am sure she is, dear creature, worthy of any kindness you can possibly shew her. Oh, sir! if I had but time to enumerate her virtues and love for me:—but I need not, for you must, during the last seven months' visit we paid you, have observed how dear I was to her. My dear father, I have done what I am convinced you will approve of: namely—made my will, and left her my sole executrix. Dear creature, I wish I had more than will ever descend from me to her to put her in possession of.—My dear, dear father, may God Almighty bless you: May your end be with tranquillity and repose, and may we meet in the endless bliss of everlasting happiness, is the prayer of—Dear father, your dutifull, much embarrassed son,

RICHARD PARKER.

P. S.—I request my brother, Mrs. Parker's sister, and all the family will receive comfort from you. I beg my love to them, Mrs. Honour, your housekeeper, and all friends. R. P.

LADY MARY WORTLEY MONTAGUE.

[These letters were written by Lady Mary Wortley Montague, to her friend Lady Margaret Creighton, Aunt of Lord London, one of whose answers is also given.—They were written, as appears, some little time previous to Lady Mary's elopement with Mr. Wortley.]

LETTER I.

To the Right Honourable Lady Mary Creichton, at the Earl of London's, in the Privy Garden, White-hall.

WHAT answer is to be made to a letter like yours? I can say no new expressions of gratitude to answer to perpetual new obligations. Why was you so scrupulous? Why, with so much reluctancy, give me a pleasure that could be allayed by nothing but that reluctancy? Think yourselfe obliged me, that I check the violent inclination that I have to praise you. Why will you not permit me to say (I could not say how much) I esteem and value you?—'Tis now candle light; my eyes hardly suffer me to see what I write; but yet, I cannot (if I had not promised it), I cannot forbear writeing. I will no longer, since you have the goodnesse to hear them, the indulgence to excuse, and the softnesse to pity, make any scrupell of entertaining you with every thought of mine, however extravagant or even faulty it might appear to the rest of the world.

In you I dare confide every thing: your partial friendship will excuse it to yourselfe, and your fidelity conceal it from others.

The partial men, unto our sex unjust,
Call us unfit for friendship or for trust;
Misled by them, by sad experience taught,
How few can love as truly as they ought!
All prudes the ugly, and coquette the fair,
I thought the sex unworthy of my care.
Their credit lost how nobly you redeem,
And show a woman that deserves esteem.
You kindly pity where you must condemn,
The sad effect of an unhappy flame.
No prudent airs (the vain pretence of pride)
Reproves my weakness, or my pains deride;
You know (and knowing that your pity moves),
No crime avoidless like resistlesse love.
But love is not the sin that they reprove,—
It is the placing of my wretched love:
A shining chariot and a booby duke,
A love so worthy had not met rebuke.
Just gods, why see not others as I see!
Or why was all his charms disclosed to me?
Why is the world so stupid and so dull,
Or I not pleased with every titled fool?

LETTER II.

You do me wrong supposing I should be displeased at your letter; I find nothing in it but an occasion of thanks. Amongst my many faults, I have not that of

of takeing a just reproofe, otherwise than a real obligation. You have gained my esteem a thousand ways, but in nothing more, than so freely telling me what is ill in me. I acknowledge all your advice to be good, and to be delivered in the kindest manner; yet, you reduce it to two heads useless to me :—To gain the esteem of the world—I despise the world; the whole esteem, nay, admiration of it, would not give me a minute's satisfaction;—My future happinesse—I have none, nor I expect none: my despair only urges me to avoid thinking, to run upon every thing can give diversion to my pain, without a design, or endeavouring at one. I am one wretched beyond a hope; lost happinesse, and not to be cured. Sometimes, when I reflect on the wild things I have done, I am in a manner sorry; but when I fall into my melancholy again, I would exchange it for any other pain, and fly to any thing can put it out of my head. That desire of trifles you condemn, I use all my arts to encrease: I would foment every passion could fill my mind and leave me no room for reflection. I find myselfe but too insensible. The pain of loseing your esteem is something, I own, touches me; but without desireing it I consider, I was born to be wretched, and have nothing to expect but misfortunes. I know what I deserve, and am not surprised you think as ill of me, as I do of myselfe. Lady Margaret, if you love me, I have that real friendship for you, to beg you to forsake it. Why will you fix your affection on the most unworthy, most unhappy creature, of your acquaintance? I was going to say, how can you? but you have said you do, and I have an implicit faith; it is not my fault. I am sometimes long in answering your letters; we live far from the post-town, and often have not our letters till a post or two after they come. This is the real truth; I never fail to write the minute I receive yours.

LETTER III.

In several of your opinions I cannot agree with you, but will not dispute it, since we agree in the main: you believe religion can be demonstrated by reason, and I think faith would then be lost in certainty; and

The throne is darkness in th'abysse of light,
A blaze of glory that forbids the sight;
But, let me still believe Him, tho' conceal'd,
And search no farther than himselfe reveal'd.

I take this submission of reason to be a duty more becomeing a Christian, than a curious definition of what cannot be made plain to humanity; tho' I don't see why we should dispute whether it can or cannot, since we both agree in the chiefe point—that a life governed by religion, is both our duty and true interest. I could say several unanswerable things to make good my first position, but I will not have you think farther than my opinion is, and am not solicitous to bring you over to an opinion that is neither (in itselfe) good or bad. As to the last thing, you say that a great manny people live a lewd life with a firm faith. I can never believe it: there are some incapable of governing their lives by reason; I think 'tis possible for their actions to contradict their beleife, because tis possible for them to do unreasonable ridiculous things: but, when I see a man in right sense passe a whole life in doing a series of unjustifiable actions, I generally conclude that man has read Hobbs, and believes nothing of the matter. Most commonly men are doubtful, and that makes so manny people's lives not of a piece; at some times they believe and tremble, nothing can be more devout and abstemious; then infidelity gets the ascendant, and they fly off to their first debaucheries, and argue " why should I debar myselfe of a sure pleasure for an uncertain prospect." Women have most of them too little reason for reflections, and I am perswaded manny of them heartily believe all that is told 'em, and would do if 'twas ten times more, and yet divide their time between their toilet and basset-table, &c. But 'tis a want of good sense; nobody can think and act at that rate. 'Tis possible a sensible and pious man may be transported by a sudden passion, that gives him no time to reflect, to the murder of another: tho' his conscience knows the unlawfulnesse of it, his passion is his excuse in this world and the next; but a sensible Christian cannot live in a settled course of murder and robbery—will neither be of the banditti or highwaymen. When I hear a minister make an eloquent and learned oration against drunkennesse, and know he concludes that very evening with his pipe and his pot, and is led to bed between his two maids, I conclude that man a downright atheist. Either drunkennesse is a sin, or it is not: if not, he is guilty of imposeing on the people more than Heaven commands;

commands; if it is, he commits a known wilful deliberate sin. No man of sense does deliberately what he knows he shall be damned for. 'Tis want of a firm faith that makes all violent griefes, impatient desires, &c. This world would not have half the value in people's thoughts, if they was fully perswaded of another; nor would any sensible body be perplexed with them cares that we see they are. Here are my thoughts in few words. I have been at least very sincere, if I have not been very right.

LETTER IV.

I cannot imagine what to make of your long silence. You have so often said you never could forget me, I can hardly think that possible. If you were sick, sure I should hear of it. Are you so unjust to believe I have not writ? And am I punished for the faults of the post? Perhaps yours may have the same fate. I know not how to write a letter that I am not sure will be received. There is a destiny in every thing, and some people are born to be unhappy. I had writ thus far when I received yours, and it has reconciled me to my fortune. I ought not to complain, while you are well and continue me your friendship. I will justify myself from your accusations, (which I take, as they are meant, as proofes of a real friendship.) I will not deny appearances are something against me; but my case is like nobody's: I know no younger sister has the circumstances of mine. Was she Lady Mary Schomberge, perhaps, I should use her better than Lady Mary is used. I am very far (too far) from ill-nature—softnesse vanquishes me immediately; but my sister is not altogether that, as she is bred, 'tis amongst a companny of people that are perpetually representing to her the advantages she has over me. Her pride makes her apt to take every thing for an affront, and her folly to tell people she is affronted; which is very ridiculous, both in regard to herselfe and me: nobody thinks the better of her for hearing I think her a fool, or of me for telling her so. I would not insinuate she is naturally proud: had her education been different, she would not have so much valued the external goods of fortune as to think they added anything to merrit. I should infinitely please my aunt and her, would I show that I thought so too, and was so humble to reverence her 15,000l. as something very much above me. While things are thus, I never intend to make my court to her: she shall never say I made advances to gain her freindship, because it might possibly be of some advantage of me. Perhaps you may blame these sentiments; nay, perhaps you have reason; and 'tis pride which gives me false notions of generosity. To me there seems alwaies something mean in endeavouring to please with a view of interest; this is my way of acting with every creature that I think fancys I ought to pay a respect to their fortune or authority over me. Love may make me a slave. I can beg for a reconcilement, the first for pardon, and kneel to be forgiven where I love; but never will pay a homage where I see it is expected, to gratify the pride of another. I know my S. E. secretly flatters herselfe she shall be a great lady while I remain in statu quo: if it ever happens, I shall be prouder to her than I am. On the contrary, if it be possible fortune should ever change to my side, I will show I love my sister, but I despise her pride.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO POETRY.

. . . . . "Live:—
Thou yet shalt know how sweet, how dear,
To gaze on list'ning Beauty's eye;
To wait and pause, in hope and fear,
'Till she reply."

Montgomery.

HAIL! lovely Poesy, supremely fair,
Whose form bespeaks thine origin divine;
Thanks to kind Heaven, that in mercy bid
Thy feet to visit these abodes of men;—
Bid thee, with light celestial, chase away
The gloom that mis'ry hangs o'er mortal things;
To soften down the rugged path of life,
And bid the lonely traveller, with joy,
Pursue his toilsome way.
How often have I listen'd to thy song,
And lost in sweet oblivion my anxious cares!
Oft, as I've trod the rough and toilsome road
Of Science, have thy notes mellifluous,
On gentle zephyrs borne, struck on my ear,
Inspir'd my soul, and strengthen'd for the toil.
Come then, my Muse, and stay awhile with me;
Or, rather, lead me to thy solitudes,
Far from the haunts of men: for I am tir'd
Of all that earth calls good;—my soul has gaz'd

'Till

'Till it is sick, on all its pageant charms,
And gay delusive scenes, whose only aim
It is to charm, to 'lure, and then to ruin.
Conduct me then, with quicken'd step,
To Virtue's still retreat, where hermit grey,
Beside the glassy streamlet, builds his cell.
Now, while the sun is set behind the hill,
And nature gladly owns fair Cynthia's sway,
And nought but Philomel, in distant grove,
Telling her tale of love, at intervals
Disturbs the general calm; come, sit thee down,
And bid thy lyre awake to plaintive strains:
So as the harp Æolian, when the breeze
Sweeps fitful o'er its wires, and soothes the ear of woe.
The reason why I woo such melancholy strains,
In pity dost thou ask? Ah! gladly will I tell,
For Sorrow loves to speak its tale of grief,
And pour upon the ear of Sympathy
Its accents mournful.
Know then, O Muse, it is for love I mourn;
Its dart my soul has pierc'd. Full long I bore
The smart, nor sought another cure than that
Which philosophic Fortitude could give.
At length, no longer able to endure
The agonizing pang, with suppliant knee
I told my grief, and sought the balm of pity.
Ah! wretched youth, why didst thou e'er disclose
The tender passion? Why not rather far
Thy suffering still have borne, or sought,
As now thou dost, the solitary spot where Grief
Retires to weep, and Melancholy strays
All pensive and forlorn. Here Nature kind
(Ah! why is woman's heart less kind?) has shed
A sympathetic stillness: all around
Gives mournful audience to tales of woe.
Yes, then thou hadst escap'd the look indignant,
Nor cruel Scorn had mingled in thy cup
Its dregs of bitterness. S—, dost thou think
'Twas well, thus cruelly to spurn the soft
And tender proffers of devoted love?
Would not a milder look, a gentler accent,
As well have told thy '*fixed determination?*'
For then I could have borne the sad denial;
And e'en reproof, thus mixed with tenderness,
Had been a balm my suff'rings to allay,
And time, perchance, had healed the throbbing wound.
Dost thou not love? Why then, my soul,
As back it turns on past occurrences,
Remonstrates fondly, why so sweetly beam'd
Thine eye, as once it turn'd to court the glance
Which timid love had else not dar'd to cast?
Ah! why did pity, tenderness, and love,
Together mingled, dart a ray delusive
Athwart the gloom that long had press'd my soul:
Like as the sudden light of meteor wild,
Which for a moment shines in blackest night
Upon the traveller's dreary path, to cheat
His timid step, and mock his gaze bewilder'd.
And do I, can I then still love thee, S—?
Ah, Love! how potent is thy spell! thy power
How irresistible! In vain remonstrates Reason;
In vain she chides my folly, fires my soul
To manly pride, contempt, and conscious shame:
In vain she bids me burst th' ignoble chains
A fair, but cruel and unfeeling hand,
Has bound around me. Still I lie the willing slave
Of beauty's charms. Yes, yes—still I love.
And while I love thee, I must wish thee well.
May fortune's smiles attend thee—round thy path
Throw a perpetual radiance. Or, if e'er
Her frown malignant thou art called to bear,
If e'er the keenly piercing pang of grief
(For thick her darts fly round these mortal shores)
Should wound thy gentle breast, or bid the tear
Of anguish dire to stain thy lovely cheek,
Ah! then may friendship's choicest gift be thine,
The gift of sympathy—a heavenly balm
To heal the wound and chase away the tear.
But oh! whatever be thy lot—whatever sufferings
Thou art call'd to bear, as through this vale of tears
Thou travellest, may thy soft and virtuous breast
Ne'er feel the pang that rends my bleeding heart,
The pang of disregarded love.
These are my wishes—these shall be my prayers.
Yes, in that sweetly solemn hour, when man
Holds converse with his Maker, thy lovely name,
On accents soft shall rise, and every good
That prayer commands at Mercy's lib'ral hand
Shall flow to thee.
And now farewell! And thou, my Muse, farewell!
Science recals my wandering steps. Too long
In Love's delusive paths I've strayed. Again,
With emulative feet, I seek the road
That leads to peace, to virtue, and to fame.

D. R. T.

DIRGE FOR THE GRAVE OF KÖRNER.

FROM THE GERMAN.

STAY your walk, ye weeping throng,
Rest the bier in mournful show,
Hush awhile your funeral song,
Bear not hence the sight of woe.

We were met beneath this tree,
Wreaths for Freedom's feast to twine,
Here to coil the dance of glee,
Here to quaff the sparkling wine.

Here to shout the names of those
Whom a nation's thanks pursues,
Here to swell the songs we chose,
Virtuous, daring to diffuse.

This was he who won our feast,
And on Victory's bosom fell;
Honour'd be the hero's rest,
Praise beside his tomb shall dwell.

On his sable pall ye bear
The steel, in fields of blood he shook;
Leave the holy weapon here;
Hang it high on freedom's oak.

Youths that seek the battle's strife,
Grasping this incrimson'd steel,
Swear like him to value life
Only for your country's weal.

Patriot shades who hover nigh,
When the priest his corse has blest,
Guide his spirit to your sky;
He with patriot shades shall rest.

Thence the whitening bones to view
Of the bands our tyrants led,
Thence with looks of scorn pursue
Who from freedom's banners fled.

Onward walk, ye weeping throng;
Lift the bier in mournful show;
Chaunt afar your funeral song;
We have paid our debt to woe.

FROM THE ROMAIC.

Rose-wreaths around my goblet shed,
With lilies deck Musarion's brows;
Be myrtle o'er my temples spread,
That with the lily and the rose
I may by turns the myrtle wed.

ÆNIGMA.

Music, wine, water, gas, tobacco, I
With equal readiness at times supply.

THE SEA-MARK.

FROM THE GERMAN OF GOETHE.

Dark on yon ancient turret stands
A hero's shade on high—
Who, as the vessels sail beneath,
Thus bids them oft good bye:

"These sinews once were strong and bold,
My swelling heart was up;
And there was marrow in my bone,
And liquor in my cup.

"And half my life I chose the storm,
And half in ease to dwell;
And you, blithe ship, and you, blithe crew,
Be glad to do as well."

ON THE TWENTY-NINTH OF MAY.

Philosophy, mounted upon her balloon,
Was soaring where mortals can't come well,
And met in a limbo, not far from the moon,
The spirit of Oliver Cromwell!

"Protector, your hand," quoth the nymph, when she saw him,
"You and I the same enemies lash;
Kings, nobles, and priests, we agree in outlawing,
And self-chosen parliaments quash."
"The wise of all times," said the puritan saint,
"Think alike of the tyrants of man;
But he that by force would remove the complaint,
Believe me, mistakes the right plan.
I crush'd them by means of an army of zealots,
But the people still chose to obey.
I convok'd their chief men; they were servile as helots;
I, in spite of myself, had to sway.
I thought that ten years of repose and of freedom
Would open the eyes of these elves;
And I left not one permanent body to head 'em,
And debar them from ruling themselves:
But the fools sent for Charles—and have made it too plain
That 'tis folly to help on a change. [train
Call the Muses and Graces to move in your
Through country and city to range.
When savageness thus from mankind shall be chas'd,
They'll rattle no fetters with glee,
But to liberty's oak bind the myrtle of taste,
And devote them in offering to thee."

TO MR. GEORGE DYER, ON HIS LATE MARRIAGE.

BY MRS. LE NOIR.

That you, friend George, have found a mate,
And enter'd the connubial state,
Sincerely I congratulate,
Far better late than never;

For sure, in our declining day,
A soother soft, a friendly stay,
A kind companion of our way,
We need them more than ever;

That late these blessings you have found;
Oh! may they but the more abound,
With virtuous consort fitly crown'd,
That only death can sever.

As stars on the black brow of night
In deepest darkness give most light,
So shine your ruling star more bright
In wintry age than ever.

TO THREE YOUNG LADIES,

Who came to England for Education, and who were about returning to the East-Indies.

BY MR. G. DYER.

You came, dear friends, from India's distant shore,
Children as yet in years, and nothing more;
Back you return in all the warmth of youth,
With zeal for knowledge, and the love of truth
And virtue, the pure sunshine of the breast;
Go then, sweet friends, and be for ever blest.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

ACADEMY OF LAUSANNE.

M. Monnard, Evangelical Minister and Professor of French Literature, in a discourse pronounced November 10th 1823, thus points out the difference of general character resulting from the baneful influence of despotism, and the principles of freedom, considered as the source of that superiority which a government conducted on them exemplifies. What a comparison may be drawn between two civilized nations, attached by proximity of situation, but exhibiting so great a disproportion between the internal conditions of the people, that by minds not well stored and cultivated with political philosophy, it might be accounted an extraordinary phenomenon. On the opposite banks of the Leman Lake, Switzerland and Savoy, multiplied causes unite to accelerate the dissimilarity in an extreme degree. In the latter nation, how much to be deplored is the scourge of ignorance, which has constantly had a devastating influence on society, contributing to exterminate such alterations and improvements as would diffuse beneficial effects! Experience proves that absolute power is mostly indifferent to human woes. The miseries of a constrained policy, in Savoy, are well described in its history and present state, though the inhabitants, on all occasions, evidence the merit of performing their duties. Travellers of the most common and unthinking class may feel and judge from the curious impressions, a first bird's eye sketch of the opposite countries will hold out. But the man of sense and reflection will see, at once, that though Switzerland has undergone material changes, from having been in possession of the Revolutionary French, and other strangers, that liberty still has a pretty extensive circulation, and that it contains a collection of excellent and ardent patriots, of enlightened and meritorious citizens. Dull, or rather tiresome and disagreeable are the daily intrusions with which the miserable and needy plague the adventurous sojourner in Savoy. In our humble but quiet retreat we are not disturbed by a mass of imposture, wants and lamentations. Here the corporeal and intellectual faculties may find the time necessary for business, and spare leisure for recreation, or reviving amusements requisite to the purposes of innocent pleasure. In Savoy, the inhabitants are indisposed and enervated, depressed and often wretched, without hopes of being blessed with consolation. The ignorant despise the worth of knowledge, as having none themselves. At Geneva, Lausanne, and the road to Bern, strewed with roses.

INSTITUTE *of* FRANCE.

The first project of the great work, the Geodesic Operations in France, was conceived, in the dépôt-général of war, or war-office; the ultimate object being to construct a comprehensive chart of the kingdom. The advantages of such a measure, carefully executed, had been fully shewn to ministers by the author of 'La Mécanique céleste,' in the Chamber of Peers, during the session of 1816.

The basis and mode of execution of this new chart were agreed on, by a special commission, created by a royal ordonnance of June 11, 1817. M. de la Place was at the head of this commission, which consisted of members belonging to the departments, or officers of the interior, of war, of the marine, and of the finances. In 1818, they were to proceed to the measurement of several principal chains of triangles, formed in the direction of the meridian, and of the perpendiculars to that direction, and thus lay down a rough draught of that immense net-work which was to be spread over France, and to connect with the meridian measured by Dalambre and Mechain.

It is intended to procure a trigonometrical level of a number of remarkable points on the surface, also to calculate their elevation above the sea, and to mark out their position by limits. Assisted by these labours, different public services, whether connected with the departments, or undertaken by private associations, will have ready before hand, fixed for the bases for the construction of any plans hereafter to be decided on.

The astronomical observations are made with instruments of the largest dimensions. No other office but the dépôt of war was in possession of such a collection, so complete for all geodesical purposes. The circles and theodolites have been finished by the most skilful artists.

This geometrical description of the

kingdom, essentially connected with the meridian of Dunkirk, is intended, in general, to verify or bring uniformly together various other plans, so as to form a new topographical chart, of a description much superior to all preceding ones.

In a notice relative to the labours of the French engineers in Italy, from the year 1801 to 1814, by M. Francœur, it appears that the special object of these geodesic operations, in Upper Italy, was to construct a general chart of the whole peninsula, then, together with other adjacent countries, under French domination; also to furnish bases for topographical plans in the latter. The chief engineer was Colonel Brossier, who had Italian as well as French coadjutors; their sphere of action reached from the Alps to Rome.

A continued series of triangles, of the first order, stretched over the entire superficies of Upper Italy, in that part which reaches from the Alps to the Apennines, and from the river Sesia to that of Isonza. This mathematical network projects its ramifications into Piedmont, into the canton of Tesin, the territories of Genoa, Parma, and Placentia, as also into Istria, and the Gulph of Quarnero. It, moreover, includes trigonometrical operations made at Rome and the surrounding districts, to verify or correct the ancient triangulations of Lemaire and Boscovitch, as it had been found necessary to rectify one part of them in the march of Ancona.

The bases of departure is in a heath, on the left bank of the Tesin, the same as was adopted by the Milanese astronomers in 1788. The spire of the dome of Milan forms the capital point of several chains of about a hundred triangles. One of these goes to Rimini, another to Verona and Mantua, in a direction perpendicular to the meridian of Rome; a third reaches to Venice, a fourth goes from Rimini to Padua, a fifth reaches to Rivoli, and a sixth to Turin. A most exact concordance subsists between the measurements of the French engineers and those of M. de la Zach, in Friuli and Carinthia.

One advantage resulting from these labours is the discovery of material errors in the ancient measurements of an arc of the terrestrial meridian, executed fifty or sixty years ago, by Boscovitch, in the Roman States, and by Beccaria, in Piedmont. It was at the recommendation of the French Academy of Sciences; the charges were defrayed by the King of Sardinia and the Pope.

The French geographers, by extending the arc of Boscovitch from Rimini to the north of Venice, have obtained a new valuation of the degree of the meridian of Italy. The labours of Beccaria are much inferior in correctness to those of Boscovitch. M. de la Zach has performed several Geodesic operations on the same points as Beccaria, and his results are proved to be accurate. Those of Boscovitch and Beccaria have long been considered as models of a perfection to which they are not entitled.

In a late sitting, M. Becquerel communicated some new experiments in electricity. By the aid of galvanometers, so disposed, that each may concur to the general effect, he has been enabled to augment, in an indefinite degree, the sensibility of the apparatus. He has thereby discovered the electric currents which take place in the dissolution of alkalis, salts, and acids, in water, and also in the capillary phenomena. The results of these he has traced step by step.

M. Rossel read a report in reply to a demand of the minister of interior, to ascertain, correctly, the distances from Paris to Bastia and Ajaccio. The results of the new calculations are as follow: From Paris to Marseilles 168,7 leagues (of 2000'), from Paris to Basti 224,9 leagues, from Paris to Ajaccio 235,0 leagues, from Paris to Toulon 221,86, from Toulon to Ajaccio 68,82 leagues. The shortest cut from Toulon to Bastia or Ajaccio is not of two entire days, the longest from eight to ten, medium term four or five days.

ACADEMY *of* TURIN.

In December last, M. Cordero reported to the academy of sciences of Turin, a notice respecting the Egyptian antiquities collected by the Chevalier Drovetti. This collection is intended for the museum of Turin, and was lately at Leghorn on its way thither. It will throw much light on the researches and conjectures of different voyagers, and especially of Belzoni, Caviglia, and Cailliard. It contains all sorts of monuments of Lower and Upper Egypt—statues, sarcophagi, groupes, medals, inscriptions, &c. The most valuable is a table of granite, of that kind which the Greeks call 'Stela.' The granite is from the Thebais, red, and in the form of a parallelipipedon; the surface has been, unfortunately, damaged in several

several places. Its exterior face is divided into four compartments, whereon are engraved one or more notices, in three kinds of writing, with symbolical and alphabetical characters. In the upper division appears the winged globe, perhaps an emblem of the sun, found on most of the Egyptian monuments. The second division contains two columns of hieroglyphic signs, disposed in the form of Y, and between the intervals of the columns are priests, presenting gifts to two divinities, perhaps Isis and Osiris. On the two other divisions are two inscriptions, one of which seems written in characters which, according to Apuleicus, could not be explained. They are neither Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Phenician, nor Palmyrean, but they resemble the two last rather than the preceding. M. Cordero conceives these characters to be of the vulgar alphabetical writing of the Egyptians. The third inscription is in Greek letters, thirty-four lines, in very small characters. Of course this is one of the longest inscriptions hitherto discovered in Egypt. This new monument bears a strong analogy to that of Rosetta.

UNIVERSITY *of* BERLIN.

From a program, recently published, we learn that the courses for the winter half-year (1823-1824) in the *University of Berlin*, amount to 189, divided into ten classes. These, in their order, comprise theology, theoretical and practical, jurisprudence, medicine, the philosophical sciences, including the principal features of pedagogy, or the science of education, mathematics, physics, the economical and administrative sciences, history and politics, and philology. There are lectures also on English, French, and Spanish literature. One professor teaches singing gratuitously, and there are excellent masters for the gymnastic arts, and those of recreation. All the public establishments, such as libraries, museums, dépôts of charts and plans, cabinets of anatomy, galleries of antiquities, objects of art, &c., are open to all the students.

COPENHAGEN SOCIETY *of* SCIENCES.

The class of history of the *Copenhagen Society of Sciences* have proposed a prize, to be adjudged June 1st 1824, to the writer that shall most amply illustrate the history of the Greek empire of Trebisond, from 1204 to 1461. It is but imperfectly known, and a successful labour in it will be perused with a considerable degree of interest. After the taking of Constantinople by the Latins, a number of the Greeks retreated into Asia Minor, and established an empire at Trebisond, which lasted 250 years. Documents must be resorted to in the annals of the Byzantine historians, in voyages and travels, and even in the Turkish histories. The crusading expeditions, which long kept that part of the world in agitation and alarm, will be deserving of the candidates' industrious research.

ROYAL SOCIETY *of* ARRAS.

In the last Report of *The Royal Society of Arras, for the Encouragement of Sciences, Letters, and Arts*, a memoir was read on the culture of dry, or mountain rice, in France. This had been introduced into the Lyonnois, by Poivre, but was lost, during the Revolution, and once more introduced, by a young man who returned from a voyage to Cochin China. He was lucky enough to obtain it, by stealth, from the vigilant guardians planted by the Cochin China government to retain the exclusive possession of it. By similar stealth, Poivre brought away the clove-tree from the Moluccas, to plant it in the French African islands and the colony of Cayenne. Thirty-two grains of the dry rice sent by M. Foderé, of Strasbourg, were sown at Arras, by the Prefect, in his garden, in October 1821. All the plants derived from them, bore the winter without accident, and were in flower in June 1822. On the 26th of July, the produce was 529 ears, containing the average number of 30 grains. And again, 31 grains sown in April 1822, sprung up well, but were not in flower till August, and the produce was only 105 ears, not so full as those of the autumn sowing. The spring crop of M. Foderé was more abundant; 32 grains yielded 430 ears. The plant is only in its fourth generation, in France, and it will require experiments on a large scale to ascertain the final results. The department of the Pas de Calais seems well adapted to it, and it thrives there, as well as on the lower hills of the Eastern Pyrenees, or in Cochin China. It is a most nutritious plant, intended, by nature, for the sustenance of civilized man.

ASIATIC SOCIETIES.

At the last sitting of the *Asiatic Society for Paris*, November 3, the President,

dent, M. de Lasteyrie, announced the Chinese text, and the Latin translation of a Philosophical Discourse of Mericeus, who lived in the fourth century prior to the Christian era, as being nearly completed in its lithography and printing, and that it would speedily be ready for publication. The Asiatic Journal of this Society is proceeding successfully.

At the *Asiatic Society of Calcutta*, on the 8th of March last, Mr. Bayley presented some webs of a woollen cloth, fabricated by the women of Rhote, the wool of which is very little inferior to the fleece of the she-goats of Cachemire. Rhote is a vast mountainous country, bounded on the east by the Indus, on the west by the Burhampooter, and on the north by the Himalay mountains, covered with perennial snows; on the south appear no natural boundaries. The sheep, whose wool is thus furnished, is a native of Rhote. This animal is large and stout, and the only beast of burden that can traverse those frightful regions; in the valley of Nepaul, he is valued at two rupees, or eight annas. The fleece differs in quality, as the climate varies; in the southern parts it does not excel the common kind, but improves in fineness, more northerly. In the immediate vicinity of the Snows, the wool is at its perfection.

Among other recitations, was a geographical, statistical, political, and archeological memoir, on the country, properly called Orissa, or Cuttack, by Mr. Andrew Stirling. It contains, together with a general description of the province, an account of its ancient and modern limits, the soil, productions, geology, rivers, towns, commerce, population, revenues, political institutions, &c. One part treats of its chronology and history, and another of the religion, antiquities, temples, and civil architecture.

A letter was read from M. de Hammer, announcing the discovery of some new Mithriac monuments, in Transylvania, more remarkable than any known at present. He proposes giving a description of them.

Notice was taken of an aerolite or meteoric stone, which fell in the zittan of Allahabad. Mr. Nisbet has six fragments in his possession, that weigh above twenty-one pounds.

A letter from Mr. Moorcroft, now on a deputation to Turkistan Ousbeck, and dated from Lah, the capital of Ladakion, was accompanied with a convoy of skins of lynxes, leopards, bears, foxes, &c. differing in aspect and colour from any known to Europeans in the other parts of Asia.

Honourable mention was made of the late Miss Tytler, who enriched the museum with a number of rare articles, and by her extensive knowledge in the sciences and literature, had promoted the progress of Indian civilization. Her relations presented a model of a curious carriage of antique construction, from the interior of India.

UNIVERSITY *of* MOSCOW.

At the last General Assembly of the University of Moscow, its annual report makes mention of different acquisitions to the museum and the library. Also, among other particulars, a lithographic press has been established in the University. During the preceding twelve months, the Committee of Censorship had examined and approved 156 MSS., and the Committee of Enquiry had examined fifteen persons. Notice is taken of four district schools, five seminaries, and four private schools being set up in the course of the year. The number of students in the University was 605; that of young persons under instruction, in the district schools of Moscow, amounted to 10,914. One doctor, four masters, 12 candidates, and 37 students had quitted the University, into which had entered 141 students, 12 voluntary auditors, and 26 individuals, attached to the study of Medicine. The professors, either members or associates of the University, are, in number 48. A dotation, or endowment of 5,000 roubles has been made to the Foundling Hospital, to defray the University charges of two young persons that shall be found most proficient in Russian literature.

COLLEGE *of* LAUSANNE.

During the last twenty years, a sort of revolution has taken place in the *College of Lausanne*. It was founded at the reformation, with a view of raising up evangelical pastors, duly qualified, in point of learning. For a long time, however, the progress of knowledge, in general, was cramped, by obstructions, almost exclusively, restraining it to theology. The independence of this Swiss canton has, progressively, changed the seminary into a more general and national institution: new branches of instruction, added to the ancient, have diversified the studies, so as, in some measure, to render this academy a common mart of learning.

learning. But complaints are still made as to various points of the discipline which are considered as fastidious, and encroaching too much on the time and industry of a student occupied in the pursuit of science and literature, generally speaking.

COLLEGE *of* CORFU.

Besides the books from Paris, Lord Guildford has also procured for *the College at Corfu*, 20,000 stamps or impressions of ancient Greek medals, with a description of the same, by M. Mionnet, of the cabinet of medals attached to the king's library. The pieces were formerly collected in Greece, and brought into France by different travellers. Among others, are some with the ancient name of Corcyra, which sounds more poetically than the new one; there is also the representation of their Jupiter Cazios, and the gardens of Alcinous, so celebrated by Homer.

The number of professors in the college has been recently augmented. Among these are Athanasios Politis, a young physician and profound naturalist; Father Andreas Hidromenos, of Parga, a distinguished scholar, and a complete master of Homer's language; also an excellent Italian botanist, whose name is not mentioned; and three professors of law. The practice of mutual instruction is making a rapid progress in the islands. The inhabitants of Cephalonia have established a lyceum, on a large scale, and its effects have already been found beneficial.

COLLEGE *of* SERAMPORE.

The Calcutta Gazette, noticing the third or last report on *the college of Serampore*, observes that the object of the institution is to diffuse moral and intellectual knowledge among the natives. With regard to the buildings, it states that the twelve central saloons or halls are finished, or nearly so, as are the hall for lectures, and the library. Two escaliers of cast metal were then expected from England. Of four suites of apartments intended for the professors, two are completed; each suite contains eight chambers, of different magnitudes, four below and four above. M. Johnmack, who recently delivered lectures on chemistry, in the hall belonging to the Asiatic Society, is made superintendant of the department of sciences. The number of pupils in the last report was forty-five, and is now fifty. The committee have admitted two young Mahometans from Delhi, the charge of whose education is defrayed from the fund provided by Captain Gowan. In pursuance of his plan, one is to study the Persian, and the other the Sanscrit; a third, newly admitted, is a Mahratta Bramin, aged about twenty, placed also in the college by the captain for three years. He is studying English, Sanscrit, geography, and Newton's astronomy. These three pupils, with the six Bramins that are studying astronomy, have a certain monthly sum for their maintenance, as the rules of their sect do not allow of their eating in the college. The fourth examination of the pupils, which takes place every three months, was held in the great hall, the governor of Serampore being present. A resolution was then adopted, that the students who are learning English, should also take lessons in chemistry. It is intended to add to the establishment professors in theology and medicine. The salary of each professor is fixed at 250 rupees per month. An observatory is to be erected in the centre of the building, the elevation and solidity of the centre being convenient for such purpose. The missionaries of Serampore have presented to the college library about 3,000 volumes, collected by them during the last twenty years.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES *in* FRANCE.

The spirit of association has wonderfully spread in France. To this may be ascribed the establishment of the Society of Maternal Charity, a number of free, or charity-schools, for young persons of both sexes; the Asylum of Providence, for the aged, infirm, and orphans; the regular organization of friendly societies for domiciliary visits; that for apprenticing destitute girls; that for collecting and instructing the young Savoyards; and that for reforming young persons that have been under sentences of judicial condemnation. Here may be also noticed various provident societies, consisting of workmen of different trades, forming saving clubs, the benefits of some of which extend to widows and children. Within Paris are eighty societies of this description, and more than five thousand subscribers. The charity bureaux of the capital, and the venerable pastors, may be considered as the active and enlightened agents of numbers that confide their offerings to them. One of the most ancient and useful societies is the Philanthropic, founded in 1780; the duties

are

are performed gratuitously. The object is to supply the deficiencies of other public establishments—to assist the poor man in health that is destitute of employment, and if sick, to provide medical advice and aid. Economical Soups, and a Dispensary, have been instituted. There are hardly 500 subscribers, but the Society has been strenuouely supported by the king, royal family, and government. Of soups, more than a million have been distributed annually in eighteen years. Of indigent sick, relieved with medicines, surgery, &c. in fourteen years, 1,300 per annum, and, latterly, more than 2,500. The relief has been afforded in their own houses; and, it is well known, that the proportion of patients cured in dispensaries, is much greater than of those cured in hospitals.

SPIRIT OF PHILOSOPHICAL DISCOVERY, AND OF THE VARIOUS SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS.

THE principal difficulties in exploring for salt mines, in the department of the Meurthe, have been surmounted, the waters being so far drained that the workmen can continue their soundings. These labours, which commenced in 1818, are now continued night and day. On the 31st of August last, they had penetrated to the depth of 102 feet; and unless unforeseen obstacles arose, they expected to arrive at strata of salt in the course of a few months. Different soundings have been executed, on different remote points, to ascertain the extent and richness of the mine.—1. At Rosières aux Salines, to the depth of 201 feet, the sounding perforated three beds of salt, which, united, would be 30 feet in thickness.—2. At Mulcey, salt was met with at the distance of 150 feet; and further advances carried the works to the depth of 300 feet, passing through several very thick strata of salt.—3. At Petoncourt, on the right bank of the Seille, salt was met with at the depth of 270 feet; and advancing to the depth of 324 feet, a fresh bed was discovered, 34 feet in thickness, the works not passing through it. A fourth sounding has been taken near Mezières, on the road from Paris to Strasbourg, through Metz; but the sounding, though pushed to the depth of 356 feet, had not come to any salt. Another sounding is commenced near Habondange, beyond Chateau Salins; and should it prove successful, this labour will complete the researches over a surface, nearly oblong, of about 14 square leagues.

The tin known by the name of Banca is of the purest sort, and in great circulation as an article of trade. There are mines of it in the peninsula of Malacca; but it chiefly abounds in the island of Junk Ceylan. More than 800 tons are annually exported; but the highest prices are given for the tin of the isles of Banica and Lingin. It mostly goes to China, where it is preferred to the tin of Cornwall. The crews of the vessels that convey it from the Malay ports take methods for purifying it, as it is sometimes mixed with dirt and pebbles. For this, a large iron frying-pan is used, of Chinese manufacture, wood being the combustible. At Junk Ceylan, the mineral is piled in mortars made of wood; the pestles, that are armed with iron, are fixed to a lever seven or eight feet in length, which one man can move with his feet. Couchers or layers of brushwood, and of the mineral, are placed alternately in ditches of certain dimensions, and then submitted to the action of fire. A considerable quantity of pure tin is obtained by the former process. The mines resemble spacious caves, and being formed by nature, they afford singular facilities to the requisite labours. This, as a secondary cause, accounts for the low price of the mineral; the primary one being its greater abundance.

More than 200 sago trees are in a course of culture and vegetation at the French plantation of Cayenne. This herb is not only useful in medicine, but forms a wholesome and abundant article of food to most of the islanders in the great Asiatic Archipelago. There have been also imported thither the varnish tree from China, the strellated anis, the Chinese mulberry tree, the abacas, and the pepper tree; the betel and the coffee tree are in a thriving condition.

Dr. Paolo Sair, Adjunct to the Professor of Botany, in the university of Pisa, has discovered, in certain parts of the Tuscan Appennines, and particularly at Mugello, a new species of terrestrial salamander; so remarkable, from its figure and colours, that he considers it as a nondescript. He designates it as,

Salamandra

Salamandra perspicillatra, quinque palmis plantisque tetradactylis. It has one spot on the upper part of the head, pretty nearly resembling a pair of spectacles; but a more striking characteristic is, its having four toes on each foot.

M. Marion has found, in the island of Manilla, a species of reptile, of the family of the Agamoides, which has the faculty of changing colour, like the cameleon. Its head is triangular, pretty large in proportion to the body; the tail long and slender; along the back, the crest or rid is formed of soft scales, and under the throat is a goitre. The feet have toes detached, and very unequal; the scales are mostly triangular, imbricated, and especially those of the tail. The iris is blackish, bordered with a little white circle about the pupil. The animal is very active, and feeds on insects. When the author first came into possession of it, its colour, for 24 hours, was a delicate green, whether held in the dark, or exposed to the sun,—whether kept motionless, or in a state of agitation: but next morning, on removing it from the inside of a bamboo, where it had been placed, its colour throughout had changed to carmelite; when exposed to the air, this colour gradually disappeared, and the animal resumed its green robe. On this ground, certain brown lines were soon after visible: the animal was then replaced in the bamboo, but, on drawing it out, it had acquired a blueish-green colour, and it was only in the open air that the brownish tints returned; and at length, without any variation of form or position, the brown colour gave place to a uniform green, intermingled, however, with some brownish streaks. When laid on green or red substances, no grain of colour was observed.

In a Discourse on *Volcanoes*, lately read before the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin, M. Humboldt remarks, that "the philosophical knowledge of nature rises above a mere description of nature; it does not consist in a sterile aggregation of isolated observations: it may sometimes be allowed, therefore, to the curious and ever-active mind of man to look back upon the past, to imagine what cannot be clearly known." And under this license, he concludes his discourse, by supposing, with Sir H. Davy and Laiz Lupac, that the substances which melt in the deep recesses of the earth, and are thrown up as *lava*, "are *the metals* of the earth, and alcalies," owing to the casual access of oxygen to such substances immediately before an irruption; which, we submit, is a supposition by no means agreeing with the very compound nature of the substances ejected by volcanos.—And, 2d, he supposes, that "the deeply-cleft crust of the earth in the primitive world radiated *heat from its fissures*,* sufficient to occasion "whole countries to produce for centuries, palms and arborescent ferns, and to sustain animals of the torrid zone," where now frost and snow almost perpetually reign. But, if as seems very probable, all the organic beings whose remains are really imbedded *in the strata*, and are not found in the recently moved and *superficial alluvium*, were by their beneficent creator adapted, each species to a comparatively short period of *subaqueous life*, or growth, before each of such successive species *became extinct*, and every individual thereof became buried beneath the next created and incumbent stratum, long antecedent to the creation of the oldest species of being contemporary with the first man, as Mr. Favey has long laboured to inculcate: if these be tenable positions, the above suppositions of M. Humboldt are alike unnecessary, as they are inadequate to account for, the phenomena which organic remains present to us.

Professor Hansteen, of Christiana, in Norway, who has been particularly engaged in experiments on the intensity of the magnetic action, and determining the diurnal and annual variations of such intensity, as existing on the terrestrial globe, has made public some new observations, from which he concludes, that every vertical object, such as a tree, a wall, a steeple, &c., have a constitutional relation to the state of a magnet. He considers the lower part as the boreal pole, and the upper as the austral, and observes, that an horizontal magnetized needle placed at the foot of any vertical object whatever, oscillates with more velocity when at the north than at the south of the object. And, on the contrary, that at the upper extremity,

* The late Sir William Marshall (see our 46th volume, page 470) in one of his Agricultural Works, published in 1799, inserted some geological conjectures, which are very closely allied to those now advanced by M. Humboldt, and in 1815 he referred to these conjectures in p. 122 of the first volume of his "Review of the Reports of the Board of Agriculture."

tremity, the maximum of velocity of the needle takes place at the south face of the object, and the minimum at the north face.

It has been, hitherto, conceived, that in crystals which separate light into two fasciculi (partitions) one of them conforms to the laws of ordinary refraction. M. Fresnel admits of this principle, as correct with respect to cristals of one axis, but rejects it in those of two, whose radiations vary in velocity and refraction, like those of the extraordinary kind, but are confined within narrower limits.

The *oxy-hydrous blow-pipe*, invented by Dr. Hare, in America, in 1802, and which the late Dr. Clarke, of Cambridge, since somewhat improved upon, in point of safety to the operator, whilst repeating and extending the experiments of Dr. Hare * therewith, has lately been further improved, by Professor Gurney, of London, who has apparently rendered this most potent of agents in the hands of the chemical operator, quite safe to himself and the spectators, which was very far from the case, even after the improvements of Dr. Clarke and others. Oxygen and hydrogen gases, when mixed in the exact proportions by bulk or weight, proper for formidable water, in the magazine of one of these blow-pipes, through whose orifice it was to be expelled with force, has been found very liable to explode very dangerously to all persons near, owing to the flame receding inwards, immediately on any considerable diminnition of the pressure and velocity of the jet of gas, and thereby exploding the magazine: and this retrogression of the flame has not invariably been prevented by using the smallest practicable diameter of jet, or (any more than explosions in coal-pits, have been prevented) by the addition of interior screens of the finest *wire-gauze*.

Professor Gurney, therefore, since verifying these facts, and well considering the subject, has constructed his gas magazine, not of iron or copper, whose fragments in the event of explosion, were the chief cause of mischief, but of a bladder, or bag of varnished silk, pressed upon by a pasteboard cover, as lightly constructed as the requisite pressure will permit; and connected only by strings for effecting the pressure, by drawing down the cover, upon the solid parts of the apparatus beneath. From this flexible magazine, the gas passes through a pipe, not immediately to the jet, but into a small strong safety chamber, the lower part of which contains water, only partly filling it, and its top is only closed by a good cork; the last mentioned pipe being bent down, so as to deliver its gas beneath the water's surface: and from above the water, another small pipe, intercepted by a succession of fine wire-gauze screens, conducts the mixed gas to the jet. Hitherto, no accident has attended the frequent use of this simple apparatus, nor does there appear to us, any source of danger which is not provided against. The account of Professor Gurney's "Lectures on Chemical Sciences," lately published, minutely describes the above apparatus; and another, wherein the gazeous products of the combustion caused by this blow-pipe may be preserved for chemical examination.

* The "Philosophical Magazine" of Mr. Tilloch, vol. 14, contains a detailed account of Dr. Hare's original experiments, on various substances exposed to the inflamed jet of his oxy-hydrous blow-pipe.

Determination of the Names of the Molecules of Bodies.

Substances.	Mass of the Molecules; that of Oxygen being taken at Unity.
Hydrogen	0.0624
Oxygen	1
Water	1.1248
Azote	0.878161
Chlorine	2.2535
Carbon	0.75392
Sulphur	2.2447
Fluorium	1.125
Borium	0.921
Potassium	4.89915
Sodium	5.8184
Calcium	5.1206
Magnesium	6.3344
Borium	17.1386
Strontium	10.946
Silicium	1.9761
Aluminum	2.2822
Mercury	25.316
Silver	13.51605
Gold	24.86
Platina	24.30452
Lead	25.8900
Iron	6.7843
Copper	7.9139
Manganese	7,11575
Tungsten	24.15378
Zinc	8.0645
Molybdena	5,968
Antimony	8.0645
Arsenium	4.70385

The *condensation of gases into liquids* has in several instances been accomplished, in the late experiments of M. Faraday, in glass tubes, under various degrees of pressure, between two to fifty atmospheres, and at temperatures varying from 32° to 60° of Farnh. as follows: viz.—

Atmospheres.	Temperatures.	Gases.	Specific Gravities.	Refractive Powers.
2	45°	Sulphurous Acid.....	1.42	Equals water.
3.65	45	Cyanogen.....	.9	Rather less than water.
4	60	Chlorine.....	—	Ditto.
6.5	50	Ammonia.....	.76	Greater than water, and all others.
17	50	Sulphurated Hydrogen..	.9	Rather greater than water.
36	32	Carbonic Acid.....	—	Much less than water.
40	50	Muriatic Acid.....	—	Less than water.
50	45	Nitrous Oxide.....	—	Very much less than water, or others.

All of the above fluids proved *limpid and colourless;* but another gas, *enchlorin*, has, as yet, produced only a deep yellow fluid, probably owing to impurities in the gas, as happened in the early experiments on muriatic gas not sufficiently purified.

Flame inextinguishable by Water.—The mixture of hydrogen and oxygen gases, in the due proportion for forming water, when issuing from the compound blowpipe and set on fire, has been found, by Mr. Skidamore, of New York, to be capable of immersion, gradually, *under water*, without extinguishing the flame, but which, on the contrary, continues its intensity in actual contact with the water, no ways altered, except assuming a rounder form than the flame of this compound gas in atmospheric air.

Dimensions of the Earth.—The late Colonel Lambton, just before his death, happily completed his calculations of a *trigonometrical survey* in India, extending from lat. 8° 9′ 38″ to 18° 3′ 23″, whence he inferred, from comparing in pairs, the Indian, English, French, and Swedish lengths of measured arcs of their meridians, that the general average *flattening of the terrestrial ellipsoid* is 1 in 310.31; the measure of a *degree* on the equatorial circle is 60,850.17 English fathoms, according to the parliamentary standard constructed by Bird, and the length of the *quadrantal* elliptical arc is 5,467,756.0 fathoms, the ten millionth part of which last, in English inches, gives 39.3677 for the *mètre* of France at 62° of Farnh., which falls short of what has been improperly called the definitive French mètre, by .0032 inches, at the same temperature.

M. Auzoux, a young physician of Paris, has invented a method of studying the anatomy of the human body superior to that by any imitation with wax. The flexibility of the wax renders it fit to represent the surface of objects; but, the interior parts, which are most wanted for inspection, cannot be surveyed by it. Of course, waxen figures are better adapted to the museum than the amphitheatre. M. Auzoux, with a composition resembling pasteboard, can imitate the human frame, including all its organs, its internal and external parts, with exact fidelity. The upper parts are easily displayed, according to the rules adopted in dissection, and the interior are moveable with the like facility. The artificial structure may thus be decomposed into a thousand different pieces, and readily put together again, by means of numerical cyphers attached. The only objection to this process is, that the shades and colouring are not so well shewn as on wax, but this it is thought may be surmounted. The most minute organs, the nerves, muscles, veins, all the vessels, are completely and correctly exhibited. In anatomical pathology, the effects of any malady will not only be visible on the surface, but the ravages made by it in the interior of the body and the alterations thereby effected. With the aid of variable pieces, the accoucheur may contemplate the different stages of pregnancy, &c. Comparative anatomy, veterinary medicine, and many who are not professionally obliged, and from the fetid scent, cannot attend dissections, will derive no small advantage from this invention.

At the salt pits about three miles from Sparta, a very extraordinary phenomenon has occurred on the river Calf Killer. A column of fire, about forty feet high, suddenly burst from the middle of the river, and illuminated all the objects in the vicinity to the distance of two hundred rods. It is thought that the labourers in digging for salt-water, the evening before, must have reached

a cavity, filled with hydrogen sulfurated gas, and which on trying to escape, opened itself a passage to the bed of the river through another channel in the rock. It was approached with precaution with a lighted torch; when it kindled instantly, and an immense volume of flames ascended into the air. It appeared as if a fire rose from the very bottom of the river. The clouds which were above the focus of light assumed the most beautiful and various tints. The ruddy glare which lighted up the adjacent landscape invested the various parts of it alternately with red, green, yellow and olive. The union of two opposite elements like fire and water contributed to render the strange spectacle more imposing.

M. Arago has communicated a result to which the observations of M. Freycinet previously conducted, on the diurnal variations of the needle; namely, that at the same time in which it declines towards the east in the boreal hemisphere it declines towards the west in the austral. In the part of Payta adjacent to the magnetic equator, but to the south of the terrestrial equator, this variation is similar to that of the northern hemisphere; but so trifling that it does not exceed twenty seconds; a fact which gives reason to infer that in general this variation is much under the magnetic equator.

Oil-gas is beginning to make some progress, but vegetable oils are found to answer much better than fish oils, both as to intensity of light and ultimate economy. It seems to be surprising that the vegetable oils of France are not adopted in England, the lamps of Paris being equal to the best gas-lights of England.

M. Chevalier, of the *Académie des Sciences*, has announced a new experiment, the object of which is to demonstrate that during the oxydation of iron by the contact of water and air, there is a formation of ammoniac.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS;

Including Notices of Works in hand, Domestic and Foreign.

A GREAT social revolution appears to be on the eve of taking place from new application of the powers of steam. Some years since we described in this miscellany the loco-motive steam engines of BLENKINSOP, and gave a graphic representation of them. Since that time they have been used in all the great collieries to convey coals from the pits to the place of shipment. The principle is an iron railway with pinions, so cast at the same expense as plain, while the wheels of the engine are cast with teeth to work in the pinions; such wheels being cast at the same expense as plain ones. Wheels thus turned by a ten-horse power, have, like gas-fixing animals working with their feet, purchase sufficient to transport fifty tons of coal, six or eight miles per hour, and to ascend, if necessary, the 100th of the length, or seventeen yards in a mile, while they would move less weights twelve or fourteen miles per hour. The principle is obviously capable of great extension; and at length a line of thirty miles in Durham having been prepared in this manner, the idea has been caught by public spirited persons in those focuses of enterprize, Liverpool and Manchester, and a similar road is planned between those towns, in which Manchester will represent the colliery of Liverpool. The Durham engineer, Mr. Stephenson, has made a survey which reduces the turnpike-road distance from thirty-six to thirty-three miles, and the canal distance from fifty to thirty-three, while the time will be reduced a full half. Such prepared roads seem therefore likely to supersede both canals and turnpike roads between places of great intercourse and definite distance; and already another is suggested from Birmingham to Liverpool! On our parts we would recommend others from London to Brighton, to Dover, to Portsmouth, to Bath and Bristol and Plymouth, to Birmingham, to Holyhead, and through York to Edinburgh, with branches to Glasgow and all the great towns. Here is an opening for the advantageous employment of capital, combined with immense public advantages. Bold as is the project, it is not less so than many other applications of science which we have from time to time suggested and recorded in this miscellany, and which we have had the pleasure to live and see realized. The economy both of time and money would be so great, that all England would soon be united as one great metropolis, and its inhabitants enjoy a sort of personal national ubiquity.

In the present number we describe a new engine, which in all towns supplied with

with gas, is capable of performing all kinds of manufacturing labour, without the operose, and expensive construction of engines worked by steam. We have seen it in operation, and of its success there can be little doubt.

A new society of Christians has been formed at Manchester, one of whose tenets is to *abstain entirely from every kind of animal food*, which they consider themselves bound to do, from their particular interpretation of the command, "*Thou shalt not kill.*" One curious thing has resulted from this carcinophobia of the new Christians, which ought to be recorded. They have all found their health, strength, and intellect improved by the new regimen, which many religious persons have ascribed to the Divine favour as a reward for their conscientious abstemiousness, but which physiologists more rationally attribute to the curative effects of a natural diet, and the temperance it necessarily entails in other respects.* The society is said to be rapidly increasing, and when we reflect on the blood-thirsty character of most sect of fanatics, we may rejoice that there is at least one sect whose tenets are unconnected with cruelty. They form a good antethisis to the savage acts of the late Swiss Moravians; and the infernal mode of expelling the devil, resorted to in Ireland. We have lately heard an authentic account of a young woman who sacrificed her own aged grandmother, k..ling her herself, as a sort of expiation: this happened near Geneva, and not long ago.

The *destruction of Insects on Plants* in the garden and orchard, is found to be most cheaply and effectually performed, by the extremely fetid water discharged from the gas purifyers of our gas works; of this water, which may be conveyed in barrels to any distance, three gallons are heated over the fire, in order to mix and incorporate therein one pound of flower of brimstone, and a small quantity of soft soap: with this mixture, by means of a painter's or white-washer's brush, the plants or shoots are brushed over, in early spring: and not the slightest injury will thereby be occasioned to the most delicate tree, shrub, or plant.

The *Olive Trees taken out to New South Wales* by Mr. H. McArthur some time ago, are five of them in a very thriving condition, in a sandy light loam, having added full one-third to their growth, and from them eighty-three young plants have been raised, as layers. Mr. McArthur is clearing and preparing several acres to be planted as an olive grove; and the best hopes seemed now entertained, that the olive would be naturalized, notwithstanding the ill success of former attempts.

The total of copies distributed by the *British Bible Society*, from its institution, amounts to 3,875,474; to this may be added about 2,000,000 by the auxiliary societies, distributed over all points of the globe. An entire Bible, in the Chinese language, being the first attempt of the kind, is now completed.

As a tribute of the reverence and admiration with which foreigners are impressed by the disinterested, consistent, and patriotic exertions of our benevolent institutions, a work appeared at Paris, exhibiting a periodical survey of the labours of the philanthropic and religious societies in general, and especially the English. An elegant writer, in the French Review, which describes the contents, makes the following reflections on the subject.

"No country can rival England in the number of establishments, the object of which is to extend the empire of sound morals and religion, to implant and confirm the benevolent spirit and dispositions of humanity. Britain may, in some measure, be considered as the classic land of philanthropy. Here are the sources to which we must direct our attention, as immediately communicating with all those useful impressions, those virtuous and pious principles, which such associations are calculated to produce, and are daily introducing to our notice."

That intolerable pest of society the *Lottery*, has been shewn, by parliamentary papers lately printed, to have netted to the public treasury no more than 24,809*l.* in the past year!: whilst the payments to the Bank for managing this demoralizing concern, has been 2,591*l.* for paying 553,600*l.*, the amount of prizes: being 10½ per cent. on the profits: and the Commissioners salaries and office expences being deducted, how very small a compensation will remain, for the evils inflicted on society by this nefarious gambling.

Mr. Forster, of Walthamstow, is preparing for the press, two volumes of manuscript Letters of the celebrated John Locke and other contemporary Writers, which have been for a long while in the possession of his family.

The

* This circumstance ought to be known to the new society for preventing cruelty to animals, lately formed in London under the patronage of Mr. Buxton, and who meet regularly at Slaughter's Coffee-House in St. Martin's-lane.

The History and Antiquities of the Ward of Bishopsgate, by SAMUEL BURGESS, jun., is preparing for the Press.

Shortly will be published, Illustrations of Acoustic Surgery: in which will be introduced a New Remedy in the treatment of Purulent Discharge from the Meatus, or Tympanum, accompanied with diminution of hearing. By THOMAS BUCHANAN, C.M., Licentiate of the University of Glasgow.

In the ensuing month, Mr. G. CAREY will publish a new edition of "Every Man his own Stock-Broker," considerably enlarged, including the Foreign Funds as well as our own.

The Rev. W. EASTMEAD has nearly ready for publication, a Memoir of the Hyæna's Den, lately discovered at Kirkdale, near Kirby-Moorside; with a History of the latter place, and its vicinity, to the distance of fifteen miles.

A Journal of the Sieges of the Madras Army, in the years 1817, 1818, and 1819, is nearly ready for publication, with Observations on the System, according to which such Operations have usually been conducted in India, and a statement of the improvement that appear necessary. By EDWARD LAKE, Ensign in the [Company's Madras Engineers; accompanied by an Atlas of Explanatory Plates.

Early in the ensuing winter will be published, A Description of the Island of Madeira, by the late F. EDWARD BOWDICH, Esq., Conductor of the Mission to Ashantee: to which are added, A Narrative of Mr. Bowdich's last Voyage to Africa, terminating at his death; Remarks on the Cape de Verd Islands; and a Description of English Settlements on the River Gambia. By Mrs. BOWDICH.

A very imperfect work on Bibliography having appeared within the month, whose chief object is to recommend obsolete and black-letter books, the public are advised that a full and perfect *Catalogue Raisonnée of English Literature*, or a guide to students and libraries in the purchase of the best books, which has long been in preparation, will be published in the ensuing winter, at a very moderate price.

We have heard and seen much of the legends and popular superstitions of THE NORTH, but in truth, all the exhibitions of these subjects which have hitherto appeared in England, have been translations from the German. Mr. OLAUS BORROW, who is familiar with the Northern Languages, proposes, however, to present these curious reliques of romantic antiquity directly from the Danish and Swedish; and two elegant volumes of them, now printing, will appear in September. They are highly interesting in themselves, but more so, as the basis of most of the popular superstitions of England when they were introduced during the incursions and dominion of the Danes and Norwegians.

Among the works nearly ready for publication, which were destroyed by the late fire at Moyes's printing-office in Greville-street, were Mr. BRITTON's "History and Antiquities of Bath Abbey Church," and the third volume of his "Beauties of Wiltshire." A part of the Manuscripts for the concluding sheets, appendix, &c., was also destroyed; together with Mr. C. DIBDIN's account of the English Opera-House and Davis's Royal Amphitheatre, intended for insertion in the "Illustrations of the Public Buildings of London." Through this unforeseen accident the appearance of both the "Bath Abbey," and the "History of Wiltshire," will necessarily be retarded for three or four months. Mr. BRITTON is now at Peterborough, preparing drawings, &c., of the minster in that city for the "Cathedral Antiquities of England." His loss by the fire at Mr. Moyes's is very considerable, and the announcement of the true cause of the delay in publishing, may be satisfactory to his subscribers.

Dr. UWINS is preparing a Compendium of Medical Theory and Practice, founded on Dr. Cullen's Nosology, which will be given as a Text Book, and a translation annexed. To which will be prefixed, a brief Dissertation on the nature and objects of Nosology; with a succinct account of the treatment of each disorder, an estimate of modern improvements in pathology, and an enumeration of the best authors for the student of medicine to consult.

Mr. E. A. CROUCH is about to publish Illustrations of Conchology, according to the system of Lamarck, in a series of Twenty Engravings, on royal 4to., each plate containing many specimens.

The new volume of the *Annual Biography and Obituary* (the ninth) is in preparation, and the friends of those eminent persons whose decease has occurred in the present year, are requested to forward communications without delay.

Mrs. Frances Parkes is about to present

sent the female world with a little work, entitled "Domestic Duties," conveying instructions to young married ladies on the management of their household, and the regulation of their conduct in the various relations and duties of married life.

Lasting Impressions, a novel, is in the press.

FRANCE.

Intellectual exertions, says the *Revue Encyclopédique*, are at present happily directed to the great moral object of abolishing negro slavery. What causes really exist for complaint, as to such a general conspiracy against one neglected race of human nature, are thus represented by M. Coquerel.

"In the English Colonies, more than 800,000 negroes are the absolute property of their masters, too often brutal tyrants and unfeeling monsters. Numbers of them are marked on the shoulder with a red hot iron, and the sure but dreadful scourge is the instrument of government. They have no wages; and in the season of the crops, working is prolonged to a late hour in the night. Sundays have hours of intermission, but their labours are then employed, and their remaining strength exhausted in superintending a spot of ground, to lengthen out a life of unceasing wretchedness. The masters have a discretionary power of chastisement, though of late restrained to a certain number of lashes at one time. Women, as well as men, suffer these tortures, in violation of modesty and humanity. Like other moveable goods, slaves may be seized and sold for the debts of the owner. No legal marriage can be contracted by slaves, and if the benign influence of love be permitted to cheer their souls, the ties of family and friendship are liable to be burst by the master's sordid avarice. From their situation in society, they can derive no advantage from personal character in courts of law. What generous soul does not revolt at such ideas, detest such villainous procedure, too often seconded by unworthy magistrates? An appeal to the feelings, this, enough to rouse the proud apathy of the cruelest white man that ever was permitted to fill up the cup of misery to the wretched! With some slight modifications, the like offences and infamy, long unpunished by law, are fully established in the European colonies. From the Colonial Governments ameliorations are not to be looked for. This very circumstance, as it holds out no hopes for the future, renders the interposition of the parent state necessary. Without delay, a national sum should be devoted to the purposes of redemption, if not on a large scale, and in a great style, yet of sufficient magnitude to push forward a gradual growth towards emancipation."

M. D'Agincourt has recently published an history of arts, as existing in its monuments, from the fourth century to the sixteenth. Winckleman terminated his history of ancient art with the reign of Constantine. Vasari and other authors have written the lives of modern artists, bringing them down till towards the middle of the thirteenth century. Some few others, investigating both the monuments and writings, have embraced in one general plan the various forms of art, scattered among different people, over the long zone of ages, from Constantine to St. Louis. Architecture, sculpture, painting, glass-work, jewellery, casting of metals, tapestry, carpeting, &c., nothing has escaped their attention, through the whole space vacant between Winckleman and Vasari. In spite of what the most celebrated writers have circulated, it is certain that France, Italy, Germany, and Greece, have, without intermission, produced very great works of all kinds. Modern observers remark, what many have not seen before, that in the 9th, 10th, and 11th centuries, churches, cloisters, palaces, were decorated with paintings and sculptures, in a manner numberless, and often colossal. It is but just towards the ancients of those times to say, that they ingenuously praised their cotemporaries who proceeded in this career, of men of genuine merit. Such as were reckoned deserving poets did not experience ingratitude. Some ancient rules were even then observed and taught in the schools. This claim to a due tribute of honour has been advanced by Muratori, Heyne, Florillo, and now by M. D'Agincourt. The powers of this last have been employed in a field of information not less extensive. Waving the lives of the artists, and the written proofs of their works, his contemplation has been fixed on the monuments themselves. His object is to impress them still more forcibly by engravings of all most interesting in every age. The author has devoted thirty years of his life, and part of a large fortune, to this undertaking.

M. Amoros has instituted at Paris a Normal Gymnasium, the objects of which comprehend bodily exercises difficult of execution, but likely to be of use in war. Besides a number of young pupils, detachments of different regiments have been successfully practising his methods before the generals and superior officers of the guards. He forms them

them into classes, wherein many from different regiments perform evolutions altogether different, without hurting one another, and without confusion. A brief extract will not afford a proper specimen of his manner, which includes falling into considerable depths without harm, by bending the lower extremities, and by a rebound; others, with ease and rapidity, pass inclined planes, ascending or descending, or climb, with the help of cords, ladders, poles of varying size and length. Others are exercised in feats of leaping, either on horse-back or a-foot, springing up on the saddle, crupper, or neck, or clearing the whole length of a wooden horse, &c. The class of aspirants ascend and descend an octagon pavilion four stories high, by means of instruments, a trapezium, a machine, &c., invented by M. Amoros. Some walk over tottering or trembling planks, recovering their equilibrium in case of sliding or falling. One pupil is exhibited walking several hundred feet suspended only by the arms. The Marshall Duke of Ragusa, who has served in the artillery, with many other officers, have avowed and clearly established the utility of these inventions by ocular proofs and evidence.

The conductors of the *Revue Encyclopédique* propose to give prizes, at the end of every five years, for the best brief analysis of the works of science and literature during the said period.

Some recent instances indicate that the vaccine matter may be advantageously employed in other cases than the small-pox. M. Lassère, a physician of Domme, in Burgundy, visiting a child four years of age, whom his parents would not suffer to be inoculated, observed a swelling on the first phalanx of the child's right hand middle finger. By his suggestion, the mother allowed the swelling to be vaccinated, as an experiment to bring it down. Two vaccinal pustules appeared; and soon after, the inflammation subsided, and the volume of the finger-bone very sensibly lessened, so that in three weeks time, the finger had recovered its natural form, and the cure proved effectual. This complaint bears the name of Spina Ventosa; of the sort to which lymphatic children are subject. It spread over the whole phalanx, but without reaching the articular extremities. Encouraged by this success, the physician tried the vaccine matter on a girl fourteen years of age, that had four scrophulous swellings in her neck, for which a number of antiscorbutics had been used, but without success. Ten punctures of the vaccine were applied to one inch of the swellings; eight pimples soon appeared, and the tumours exhibited the characters of a sanguinary inflammation. By the repeated use of leeches, occasional purgatives, and an appropriate regimen, every symptom of the scrophula gradually disappeared.

The desolate situation of prisoners in France, previous to trial, is such as humanity cannot help lamenting. Complaints are made that their treatment is, in some respects, more severe than under the ancient regimen; being modelled by the laws and decrees of Napoleon. Correctional offences are considered as crimes, and faults that small fines would duly punish, through the defects of the law and misbehaviour of the judges, are visited with imprisonment, prolonged too much by far. To extort confession, the term of confinement is often extended to five years. The same, previous to trial, is, sometimes, more than a year; and, in general, for several months. The vote of one judge that accuses, is more valid than those of all the others. No direct regular responsibility attaches to ministerial agents that exercise the right of attestation, and this right is exerted, by a greater number of public functionnaries than formerly. There is no distinction of treatment, in prison, between persons innocent and culpable. These remarks, by one of the most celebrated French writers, Count Lanjuinais, of the Institute, are not so peculiarly applicable to the French Police, but that, in their general character, they affect the legal regimen of another nation and people, justly accounted the most enlightened in Europe.

In a French translation of Lucretius recently published, various fragments have been inserted, from a Discourse on Nature, by an ancient Greek philosopher, and discovered at Herculaneum. There are plates, which represent many of the fragments. The Greek writer's name was Chrysippus, a classical author, sufficiently known in his day for initiating youth in philosophical instruction. His literary productions were of that elevated rank, that they were generally considered as masterpieces, so as to impress even Cicero and Horace with admiration of his character and sentiments.

Plenius ac melius Chrysippo et Crantore dicit. Hor.

Te jam annum audientem Chrysippum.—*Cicero to his son, in the introduction to his Book of Offices.*

There

ITALY.

There has lately been published, from the Laurentian MS. at Florence, a Latin work, entitled "Actions of Charlemagne at Carcassonne, Narbonne, also concerning the foundation of the monastery of La Grasse." This curious specimen of the Latinity of the middle ages is peculiarly fortunate in drawing a picture of the state of literature and manners at the time when the facts collected took place. The author of the narrative was a monk, named William of Padua, who translated it into Latin, from the Rustic, or Romanesque language, in which it was written, by Filomen, historiographer, of Charlemagne. The principal subject is the foundation of the Abbey La Grasse, in the diocese of Carcassonne, in the Corbières, mountains between the Basin of Languedoc and Le Rousillon. During the revolution, it was suppressed, but the town built about it still exists, and is one of the chief places of the canton in the department of Aude. Here is abundant recreation for the antiquarian mind, the work being a monument of traditions in all respects valuable. The style is mingled with barbarisms and idioms derived from the Roman tongue, but exactly conformable to the MS. The geographical and topographical details abound in various relations, which sometimes refresh the memory with the recollection of things long past, but oftener lay claim to novelty, and open a variegated field of observation. The MS. has been referred to in the history of Languedoc, in which the work entitled "Gallia Christiana," and in the *Bibliothèque Historique de la France*, but is now published for the first time. The Latin title is as follows: "Gesta Caroli Magni ad Carcassonam et Narbonam, et de ædificatione Monasterii Crassensis, edita ex Codice Laurentiano, &c." The date of the Latin translation was about the beginning of the twelfth century.

The school of young French artists maintained, at Rome, at the public expense, among other labours on particular objects of art, such as elevations, plans, chapiters, cornices, &c., are occupied also in restaurations. This may be designated as the Romanesque part of architecture; it consists in re-establishing, *in toto*, such as they may be conceived to have existed, those edifices, of which only the ruins or vestiges remain. As points of studious investigation, they exercise the perspicacity, and by this means, at no considerable charge, the Temple of Concord, that of Jupiter Tonans, the Pantheon of Agrippa, the Theatre of Marcellus, and other structures, have experienced a sort of resuscitation. In the course of some years, Rome, entire, will have thus risen up again. Figures, also, in plaister or marble, copied from the antique, have been transmitted to Paris, where an annual exhibition has been opened of these and other articles, in painting, &c., issuing from the same source.

Professor Gaupp, of Breslau, in his travels through Italy, discovered four leaves of a MS. of the Pandects, which he conceives to be of the seventh century. He found them in the royal library of Naples. The leaves are of the sort called palimpserts. Over the ancient writing, a fragment of the grammarian Charistry, Xanthus of the "Vitæ Pontificum" (Lives of the Pontiffs), of Anastasius; and, with an attentive inspection, some passages of the Pandects, and others of the Pharsalia of Lucan, appear. M. Gaupp had them copied; and, from their coincidence, the Florence MS. is found to be very correct. The passages of the Pandects belong to the titles of the tenth book, "Communi Dividundo, ad Exhibendum, &c." The capital letters are better executed than those of the Florence. M. G. intends to publish a fac-simile.

UNITED STATES.

From the national almanack printed annually at Washington, we learn that the inhabitants of the United States amount to 9,654,415, of whom 1,543,688 are slaves. Those employed in agriculture are 2,175,065, in trade 72,558, in manufactures 349,663.

A Frenchman, M. Neale, residing some time in North Carolina, made a collection of rattlesnakes, and thinking they might be rendered tame, after a number of experiments, succeeded. The means that he employs are not correctly ascertained; he merely avows the power of music, its gentle melodies subduing their greatest irritations. M. Neale is now at Richmond, exhibiting his curiosities. He has two live rattlesnakes, one a male, four feet eight inches in length, with eight rattles in his tail, indicating his age, nine years. The female is smaller, and has only five rattles: this he has had thirty months. Such is their docility, that after repeating certain words, and caressing them with his hand, he lets them run about his neck and breast, handling them as if they were ends of whipcord. Far from injuring

injuring, the reptiles have a sort of attachment for their master. He makes no secret of a remedy for their bite; first washing the mouth with warm oil, and after sucking the bite, drinking abundantly a decoction of serpentary root, till it operates as an emetic, after which there is nothing to fear. M. Neale, half opening the mouths of his serpents, shews their venomous fangs. They adhere to the upper jaw, are two in number, on each side, and if plucked out, grow again. They are sharp pointed, curved backwards, and inclining towards the throat, when the animal is not making use of them. The venom issues from a little vesicle that adheres to the root of the tooth. In summer, these animals drop their skin every two months. Every year, except the first, they acquire a new corneated or horny rattle. It is but seldom that they shake them, and never, unless provoked, or when they would fix the attention of their prey, especially if volatile animals. as birds and squirrels. A sort of charm has been attributed to the rattlesnake. The effects are fully verified by M. N., but he considers them as produced by apprehension and terror. In his own garden, and by his own serpents, he has seen the victim dropping, from rock to rock, and from branch to branch, till seized by its terrible assailant. The breath of the rattlesnake is not fetid, as is currently reported. M. N. has tamed serpents, of all kinds, and they all readily obey him.

GERMANY.

The following exhibits the population respectively of the seven principal states of the German Confederation, as taken from the latest lists in the archives of the Diet: Austria, 9,482,277; Prussia, 7,953,341; Bavaria, 3,523,000; Saxony, 1,203,000; Hanover, 1,305,351; Wurtemburg, 1,595,462; and Baden, 1,002,000.

M. de Lang has lately published, at Munich, a "Digest of the Bavarian History," volume the 1st, by direction of the minister, M. de Montgelaz. All the archives of the state were placed in his custody; and documents to which Ludwig and many others sought access in vain, have been explored. Herein titles and monuments, from the eighth century to the end of the sixteenth, appear in chronological order. The author makes three divisions, Bavarians, Allemanni, and Franconians. This work will supply many chasms in the national annals, in family genealogies, lists of bishops, abbots, public functionaries, &c. The first volume commences with the year 773, and reaches to 1200. On this occasion, portals, locks, bars, were opened, and folds, long enveloped, which shrunk from investigation, pierced through.

PRUSSIA.

Construction of a Museum.—The king of Prussia has just granted more than half a million of crowns for the building of the new museum. It is imagined that the necessary labour for the erection of this magnificent monument will last three or four years. The execution of it is confided to the architect Schinkie. Among the subjects of art which are to be deposited there, is the fine collection of the paintings of Solly, which the Aulic Counsellor, Hirt, has just purchased for 100,000 crowns.

HUNGARY.

During the last three years, the progress of literature, in Hungary, has been considerable. The *Zebchonge*, or Almanack of the Muses for 1821, a work that has gained much credit, is rendered doubly interesting, from the circumstances of country, so as to excite a sensation something like astonishment. It affords much curious information, and is comparable to the most popular productions of the kind in Germany. There appeared in it a Translation of the Odes of Horace; Travels in Italy; various poems of no ordinary kind, and the praiseworthy exertions of Baron Louis de Podmanitzky, in a novel after the French manner, replete with exalted sentiments, and affecting incidents. The Aurora, *Hasai*, or Patriotic Almanack, was first published two years ago, and is no less remarkable in the selection of its materials, the beauty of its engravings, and the elegance of its printing and binding. The Aurora of 1822, contained three musical compositions, which excite admiratiou by the chaste and beautiful simplicity of their style and manner.

SCANDINAVIA.

M. Becken, of Copenhagen, who has published a journal of his recent travels in Sweden, observes, that out of the sixteen printing-offices in Stockholm, there is not one with two presses, and that most of the works which issue from them are printed in half sheets. There are eight or nine booksellers' shops, but one only merits the name. It would be useless to inquire for any work printed abroad, unless it has been some years upon sale. Provincial towns are still worse provided, without excepting

ing Upsal, the seat of a university. The Swedes, therefore, generally speaking, may be somewhat tardy in the progress of science and literature, but this circumstance is not imputable to any want of aptitude in the nation or to any fault of the climate. The great obstacle is the difficulty of communication with other countries. Sweden requires an establishment like one in Denmark, of more than forty years standing. Every week, one or more caravans set out from Hamburgh for Copenhagen, and from Copenhagen for Hamburgh, with mercantile commodities, and the carriage low-priced. The Copenhagen booksellers, whose shops are very numerous and well-stocked, take advantage of this; and, whenever a new work arrives at Leipsick, the Hamburgh booksellers do not fail to procure it. The author recommends this plan to the Swedish government, for which steam-packets would, as he says, afford facilities.

In the island of Iceland, an ancient volcano, which for sixty-eight years had given no indications of an eruption, ejected vast masses of water, cinders, and mud, between the 1st and 13th of July last. This aqueous eruption then suddenly ceased, the smoke of the crater disappeared, and the top of the mountain was visible. Its direction was towards the sea, which occasioned the less damage; but, in its course, it overspread five Danish, or about six-and-twenty English miles.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The congress and government of Peru are entirely favourable to the establishment of a system of national education. One of the articles of the constitution with which the congress is at present occupied, is, that no individual can be a citizen of Peru unless he can *read* and *write*. In Canada, Lieut. West has established a school of *mutual* instruction at Quebec. In the isle of *Madeira*, the *Journal* published by the British and Foreign School Society, gives satisfactory evidence of the success and progress of the Lancastrian System. In *Russia*, the number of schools of mutual instruction has increased throughout the whole extent of that vast country with unexampled rapidity. At *Copenhagen*, a report recently presented to the king of Denmark on the same subject is equally consoling to philanthropy.

EGYPT.

The *Revue Encyclopédique* contains the following extract of a letter from Grand Cairo, dated Jan. 8, 1823: "I have visited the Pacha, Mohammed Aly; he is about fifty years of age, and has a very expressive physiognomy. He plyed me with a number of questions, in respect of the military force of the Persians, their regular troops, &c. and made inquiries as to the news of Bagdad. His interpreter is M. Bogos, an American, who appears to possess great influence with him, and is considered as a very intelligent character. I visited the arsenal, the manufacture of printed cotton stuffs, the printing-office, &c. The Pacha has introduced into these and other establishments, all the European machinery. He has also erected a telegraphic line between Cairo and Alexandria; by this conveyance, he receives and expedites intelligence from one city to the other in the space of an hour. An Englishman has brought here, from London, a steam-engine, and a drag to clean rivers and to fish with, but these are not yet prepared for use. The Pacha is now building a national bank, and an establishment for coining money. His liberality is boundless to effect the accomplishment of his schemes, and the activity of his genius is no less remarkable. Europeans are particularly employed by him, and constitute the principal objects of his encouragement. He is, in a word, become above all prejudices. His conduct excites much jealousy among the Beys, but he has signified to them, that if they do not approve of his system they are at liberty to retire. He is now levying a numerous corps to be officered by Franks and Mamelukes, and recruits from peasants in the country, and with Arabs of Mount Libanus, whose chief has lately retired to Cairo; and, being under the Pacha's protection, has engaged to procure a certain number of warriors of that tribe, which boasts of having never been conquered. The Pacha has, moreover, employed agents to furnish him with nearly 500,000 European muskets. He has great projects in view, and unless intercepted by the treachery of the Turkish chiefs, he will no doubt finally succeed. The canal that he has lately excavated near Foa, on the Nile, is about sixty miles in length, and is considered a noble undertaking. Mohammed has also on the banks of the Nile a very elegant palace, in the Italian style. At present, he is decorating the fountains of his capital with lions, crocodiles, and columns of marble brought from Italy. The actual

population of Cairo is about 300,000 inhabitants. The Pacha has erected in this city two colleges for the instruction of youth; he is also successfully propagating the vaccine inoculation."

M. the Abbé Halma is now publishing at Paris, from the Arabic, a French version, with the Latin text, of Ptolemy's great mathematical composition, called the Almagest. The work was extremely rare, and considered as *omni auro pretiosior*, from its illustrating many curious points in astronomy and sacred and profane chronology. This notification will be highly approved by eminent scholars in all countries, and the publication will become a valuable addition to the stock books of a truly learned description.

Mr. J. Burton, who is employed by the Pacha of Egypt in making geological researches, has discovered, in the desart east of the Nile, on the coast of the Red Sea, and in the parallel of Syout, a beautiful little temple, of the Ionic order, with the following inscription on the pediment: " For the safety of our ever-victorious, absolute, and august lord, Cæsar, and for the whole of his house, this temple and all its dependencies have been dedicated to the sun, to the great serafics, and to the other divinities, by Epaphroditus, ... of Cæsar, governor of Egypt, Marcus Ulpius Chresimus being superintendant of the works under Procolnanus."

In the same track, he came to a mountain called Gebal Dockam, or Mountain of Smoke. Its summit is covered with roads and paths leading to large quarries of antique red porphyry. He found immense blocks, rudely chisselled, lying in every direction. Others, ready squared, lay fixed on props, that were marked and numbered. He found also an endless number of sarcophagi, vases, and columns of large dimensions. Hard by were huts, or booths, in ruins, and the remains of forges.

ASIA.

The *Brisbane River* lately discovered, and the largest yet known in New Holland, empties into Moreton Bay, in lat. 28°, and is there three miles broad; but at about twenty miles from its mouth, it is crossed by a ledge of rocks, on which the tide rises only twelve feet at high water: at fifty miles from the sea the tide rose four and a half feet, and ran upwards of four miles per hour: its usual depth from hence to the sea is three to nine fathoms. This river comes from the S.W., in the direction of the Macquarie Marshes, distant about three hundred and fifty miles, of which it is the probable outlet: a supposition which seemed confirmed, by the banks of the Brisbane, shewing no marks of floods, more than seven feet above a low state of the water.

The *Hives of Bees taken out to New South Wales* by CAPT. WALLACE, were five of them thriving well, and had thrown off many swarms, although the greater part of these had escaped into the woods; where they are multiplying fast, owing to the country and climate being so favourable to their propagation. It seems probable therefore, that wild honey and wax, as well as that raised in hives, may become ere long articles of export from the colony.

In 1818, Yuenke, Governor of Canton, and Ke Foo Yuen, Deputy Governor, wrote to the Emperor to solicit his authority for the composition of a topographical description of the Province of Canton, assigning as a reason that what was composed ninety years before, was become very defective and inaccurate. The Emperor approved the project, and the work was undertaken under the direction of twenty-seven persons of different ranks and talents, and submitted to the general surveillance of the Governor. Four years have been occupied in the composition and printing of this book. It is now about to appear in a hundred volumes, under the title of *Kwang-tung-tung-che*, or General Topography of China.

The British *Asiatic Journal* of November contains a remarkable article, a sort of prediction, found in the text of the philosopher Confucius, announcing, in a manner very distinct, that they were to expect from the west (this is in reference to China) a saint, or holy one, that would instruct men in the whole of their duties, and stamp perfection on the principles and practices of religion. These curious texts, which have already obtained some publicity from the labours of Mr. Abel Remusat, appear here, in Chinese characters, with an English and Latin version, corresponding, verbatim, to each character.

The Calcutta Gazette reports some interesting discoveries by Mr. Moorcroft, in his progress through certain elevated and imperfectly-known regions bordering on India. Vast quantities of timber suited to ship-building; a whiter and more productive kind of wheat than any known in Britain; several sorts of barley, more productive, and containing more

more valuable properties for malting than those cultivated in England; a plant that cures the rot in sheep, of which disease the late Dr. Bakewell asserted, that hundreds of thousands died every year in Britain; a hardy variety of hay, with which waste moors and heath-covered commons may be cultivated, so as to afford winter-food for an additional million of English sheep. The quality of this food is such as to fatten them in half the time they would require on any known forage now in use; a breed of mountain sheep, of which an English cottager may keep three with more ease than he can maintain a cur-dog: a little farmer may keep a small flock of them on the waste produce of his farm. This breed has been secured, and provision made for keeping a stock of them for three years.

NEW MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Numbers one and two of Serenada Espanola, for the Piano-Forte, with two Flutes, (ad lib.) by R.W. Evans. Each number 4*s.*

JUDGING from the present numbers of this publication, we should say, that it promises to be creditable to its composer and conductor. The first number is enriched with a new Guaracha dance, and the second is distinguished by the general beauty of its contents. The flute accompaniments are incorporated with the principal matter, in a style that indicates considerable mastery, and the general effect is proportionate to the internal evidence of Mr. Evans' skill in this province of instrumental composition. Each of the numbers is ornamented with a prettily-fancied and well-executed vignette; and the work is not only correctly, but very neatly printed.

Duett for Harp and Piano-forte, or two Piano-fortes, selected from Handel: Arranged by Samuel Webbe, jun. 4*s. Clementi and Co.*

This duett, which was expressly arranged for the practice of the ladies Grey, is founded on a favourite andante movement in Handel's second "*Suite de pièces*" for the harpsichord, and the march, which forms the conclusion of the overture, to the Occasional Oratorio. For Mr. Webbe's idea of associating these two movements we give him some credit, but more for the taste and ability with which he has accommodated them to the purpose for which they are here brought together. If in coupling them he has displayed judgment, the modification under which they are here presented to the public, evinces much address and good management. The parts are judiciously disposed, and equally distribute the execution between the two hands, and when performed with tolerable skill and feeling, must produce an excellent effect.

County Guy, sung by Miss Williams, at Vauxhall-Gardens. The music composed by T. A. Hughes. 2*s.*

The melody of this little ballad of two verses (the words of which are from "Quentin Durward") is conceived with a simplicity suitable to the subject; and Mr. Hughes, who is the composer and director of the music, at the Coburg Theatre, has given it an expression that proves his talent for vocal composition. The passages are not less pleasing than natural and connected; and the general effect imparts to the whole a character at once novel and attractive. We will not say that *County Guy* is a striking production; but the least it claims from us is, the avowal that it possesses considerable merit, and that it is entitled to the notice of the admirers of simple vocal music.

Le Petit Tambour, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, by S. F. Rimbault. 2*s.*

This rondo, which is the seventh of a series of similar pieces prepared for the practice of young performers, is extremely agreeable in its theme, and in the necessary deviations Mr. Rimbault has successfully exercised the resources of his mind. The whole forms a pleasant and improving exercise for the juvenile finger; and so much are we pleased with the plan of giving these pieces *seriatim*, that in our opinion, we cannot render young practitioners a greater service, than by recommending to their attention Mr. R's. undertaking.

Thema, with Variations, for the Piano-forte; composed by C. Mavius, Jun. 3*s.* 6*d.*

The introductory movement to this "theme and variations" is floridly conceived, and, though somewhat wild, bears marks of genius as well as of youth. The theme itself is agreeable, if not striking;

striking; and Mr. Mavius has expatiated upon it with taste and fancy. From the turn or cast of the passages, we should suppose that Mr. M. is a free and facile pianist; at any rate, he evidently understands the genius of the instrument for which he writes, and in the present instance, has studied its character and capabilities.

A National Rondo, composed for the Piano-forte; by H. G. Nixon, Organist to the Bavarian Embassy. 1*s*.6*d*.

This is one of a number of little compositions characteristic of the style of the music of different countries, and consists of a Neapolitan air, the features of which, if not fascinating, are agreeable. Mr. Nixon must be allowed the praise of having made the most of his subject. The easy and natural manner in which he digresses from, and returns to his subject, is creditable to his taste, and the general prevalence of his arpeggio-bass is judicious and recommendatory.

"*Oh, Lady! touch thy Lute again.*" *An admired Ballad; written by W. Bygrave, Esq., composed by S. Nelson, and sung by him at the Nobility's Concerts.* 1*s*. 6*d*. *Evans.*

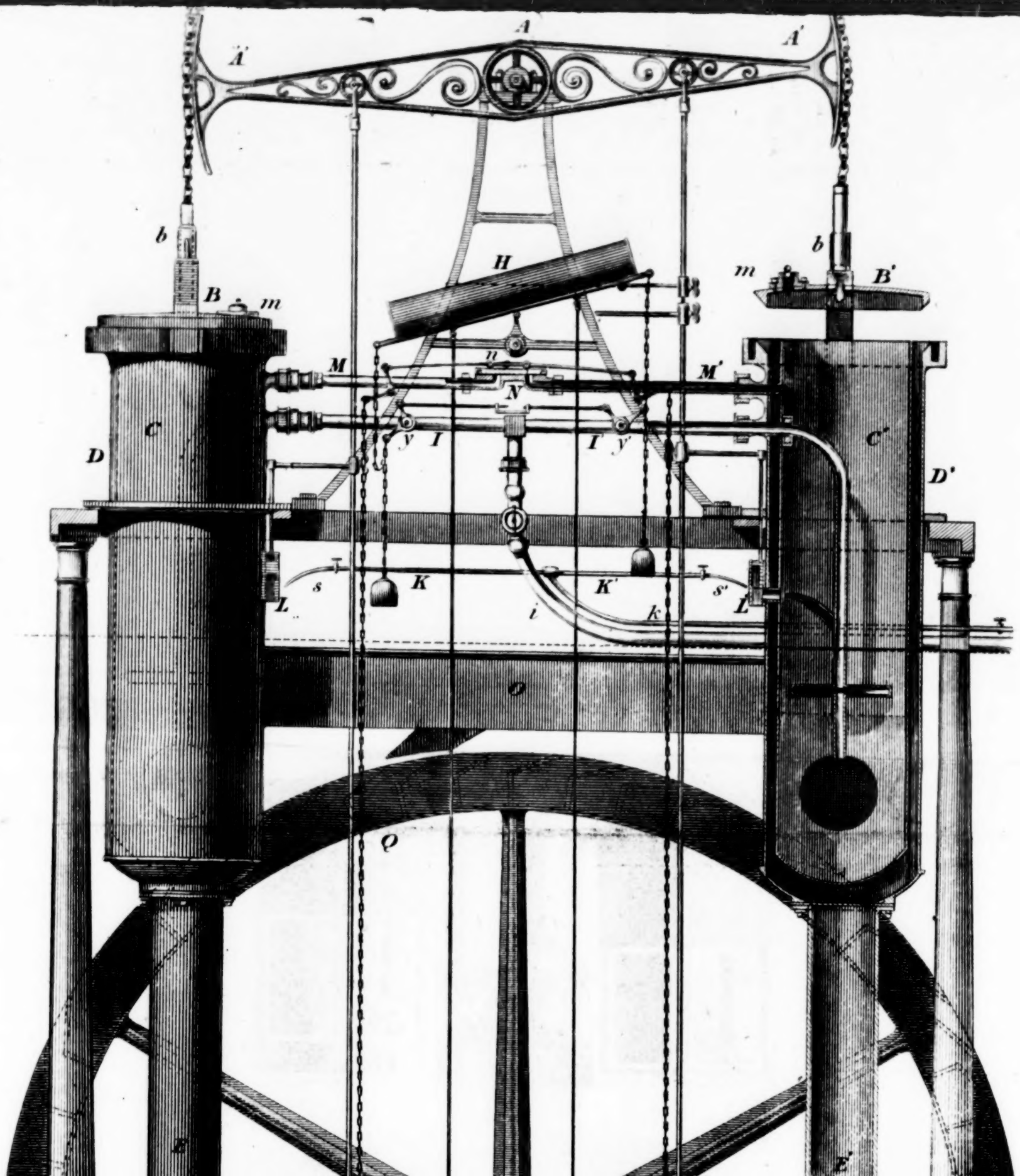
Of this ballad we cannot speak in terms of high commendation. The air is neither remarkable for its novelty nor its beauty. The only merit it possesses is that of being consistent with Mr. Bygrave's words, which, both poetically and mechanically, are as poor as any that we have read for a long time.

THE DRAMA.

The temporary closure of the two winter theatres has hitherto been tolerably well compensated by the new pieces produced, and the talents engaged in the Haymarket, and in the Strand. At the first of these, the comedy (in three acts) of *Married and Single*, from the French of MM. Wafflard and Fulgence; together with the opera of *The Alcaid*, or *Secrets of Office*, from the pen of Mr. Kenney, and other well-chosen dramas, have afforded scope for the best abilities, histrionic and vocal, of a very good company; especially for the exertions of Liston, Farren, Miss Paton, Miss Chester, Mrs. Chatterly, Mrs. Gibbs, Mrs. Glover, and Madame Vestris. If of the music of *The Alcaid* we cannot speak in terms that will elevate Mr. Nathan as a composer, we are justified in saying, that the spirit, taste and judgment with which the greater part of the songs were executed, made considerable atonement for the defect of the composition, and that nothing was wanting to the perfection of the performance, but a better band. We are so sensible of Mr. Morris's liberality and good sense, that we are at a loss to account for the orchestral deficiency of his otherwise so well-appointed theatre. *Such Things Are*, the *Beggar's Opera*, *Sylvester Daggerwood*, the *Marriage of Figaro*, *Lover's Quarrels*, and *Sweethearts and Wives*, will scarcely ever be more judiciously and strikingly represented than they have lately been at the Theatre Royal in the Haymarket.

At the LYCEUM, the principal, if not only attractions, have been the German Opera of *Der Freischütz*, written by Kind, founded on a story in the "Tales and Romances of the Northern Nations," and set to music by Weber, of all whose compositions it is indisputably the best. The productions of this master, a native of Eutice in Holstein, conductor of the music of the King of Saxony, and the Institutor and Director of the German Opera of Dresden, have long been admired for their beauty, vivacity, and force of effect. Their prominent praise is, that instead of being addressed to the ear only, they appeal to the feelings of the heart, and that while they are more than ordinarily agreeable to the external sense, they work upon the imagination, and by a kind of magic influence, illustrate and heighten all the effect intended by the author. This is peculiarly the character of the music of *Der Freischütz*; and Braham, Miss Povey, and Miss Noel (from the Bath theatre) have amply availed themselves of the opportunity it afforded them for the display of their talents. The conjoint result of the several merits of the writer, the composer, and the performers of this opera, has been continually crowded houses, and those repeated bursts of applause which, as springing from the excited feelings of the audience, constitute the highest eulogium that can he bestowed upon a composer. We are glad to see the character of this little summer theatre raised by its spirited and meritorious exertions, two of the present instances of which would, perhaps, have been sufficient to effect the purpose—its possession of the attractions of Braham, and Miss Stephens.

NEW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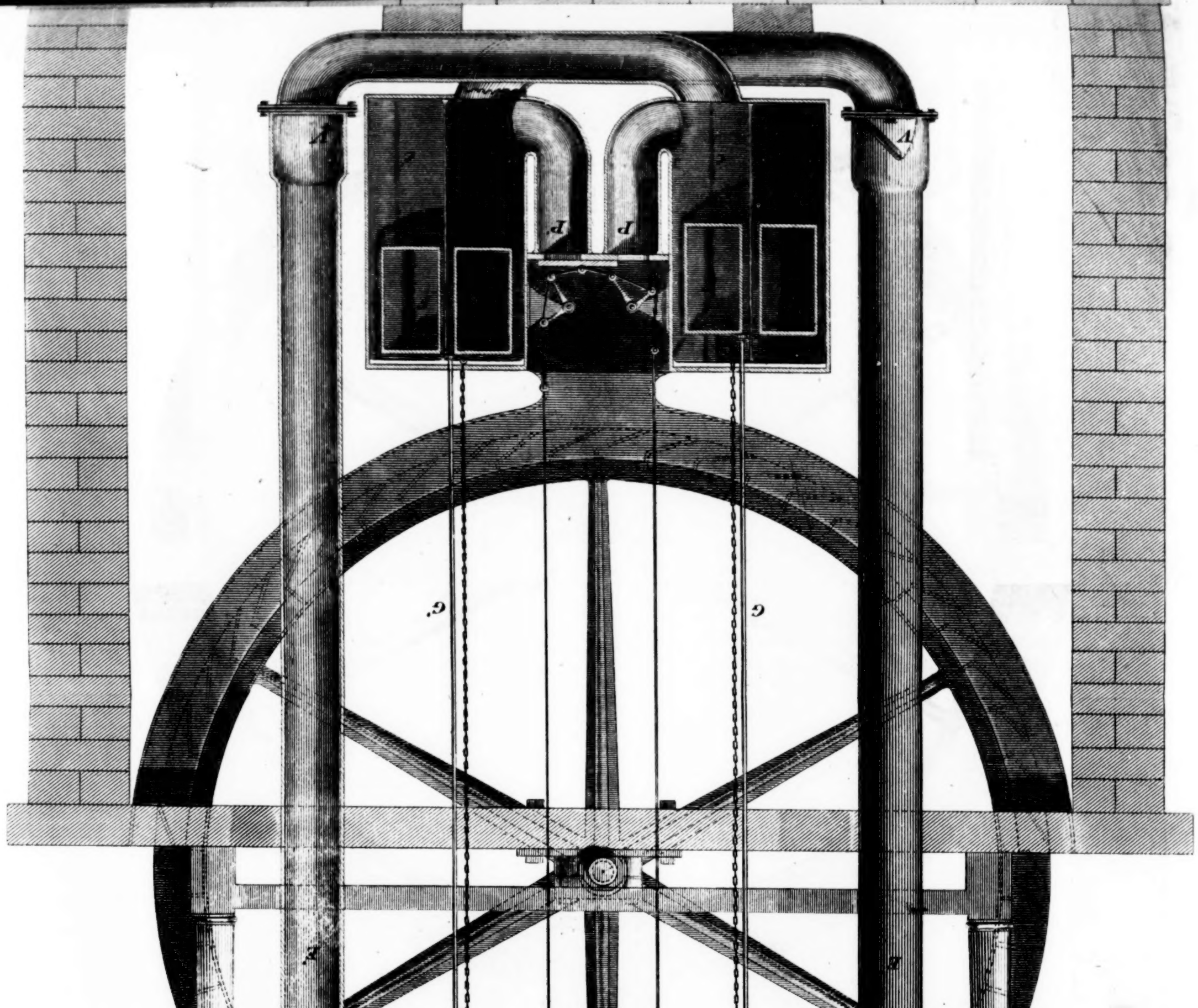
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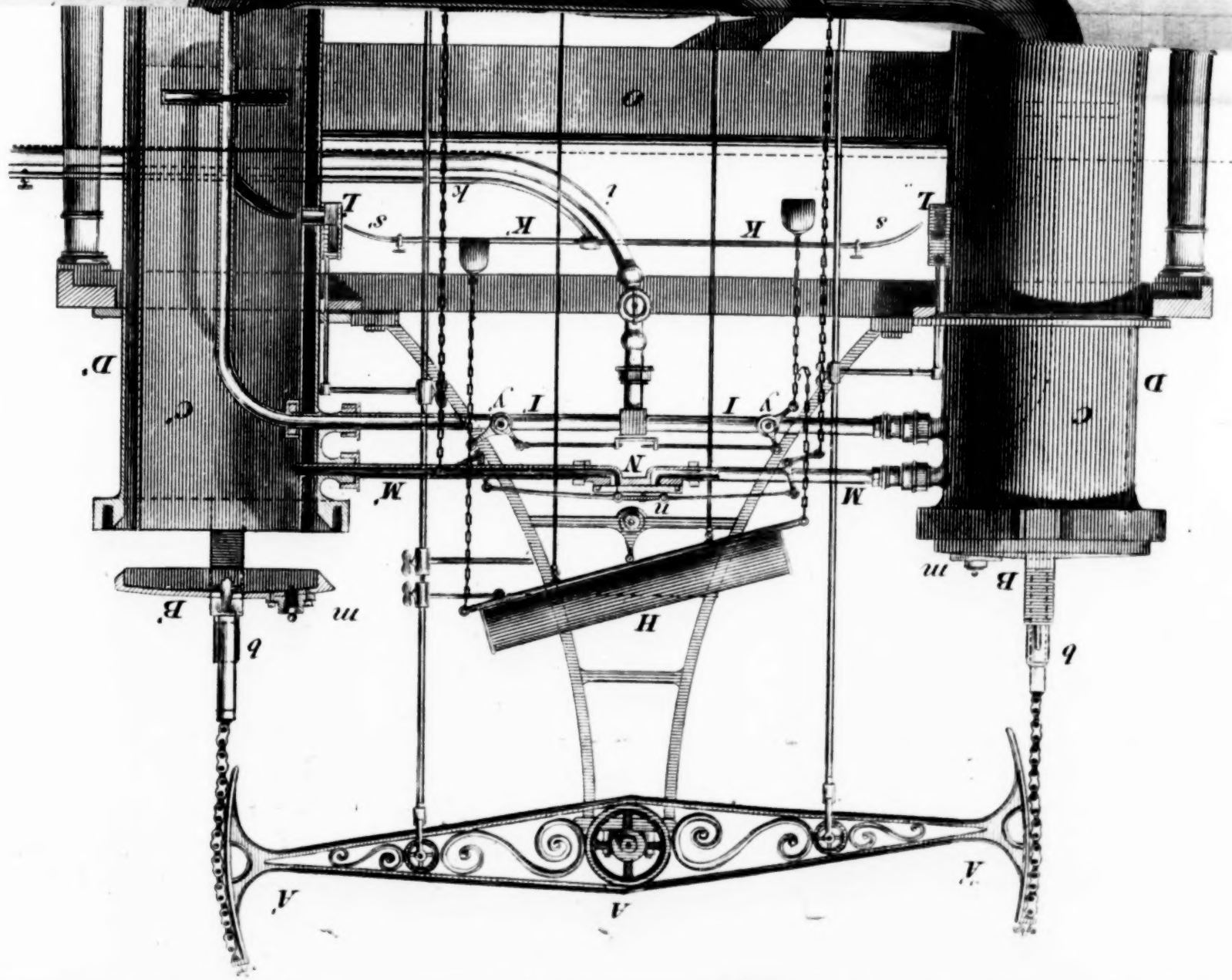
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NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To Mr. SAMUEL BROWN, *of Printing-house Square, Blackfriars, London, for a Pneumatic or Gas-Vacuum Engine.* With an Engraving.

SEVERAL attempts have been made by different gentlemen, to render the power obtained by the expansion of explosive mixtures available for the purpose of propelling machinery: but all attempts of the kind have been rendered abortive by the extreme rapidity and uncontroulable violence of the expansive force. The application of chemical and mechanical agency combined, of which Mr. Brown's new engine is the result, is so far from any thing like accidental discovery, that it should be considered, according to our view, as a most decided triumph of the power of invention, in reducing the hitherto most refractory chemical agency to the dominion and controul of man.

We do not wish, to indulge in any speculations as to the ultimate advantages that may accrue from the application of this invention (not only in Great Britain, but also in the Continental States and America, to which it seems the patent right is extended). We can no more imagine what will be the extent of its application than it could have been imagined by a WATT or an ARKWRIGHT, that their respective inventions were destined within the period of half a century to quadruple, or we might almost say to centuple, the internal riches and resources of their native country, whilst it disseminates her productions of art and industry through every region, from "Indus to the pole."

We should now wish to proceed immediately with a description of the new vacuum engine, by referring the reader to the accompanying plate. But we feel it somewhat incumbent on us to say a few words as to the chemical principles on which its action depends, in order to render our description more intelligible; and also for the purpose of doing justice to the scientific acumen, as well as the mechanical ingenuity of the inventor. We could rather wish the task to have devolved on the patentee himself as the most proper person to have described his own views. But as the specification only refers to the principle of effecting a vacuum by the combustion of inflammable gas, sufficient to render the mechanical adaptation for producing it intelligible to ordinary readers, we will endeavour to illustrate that principle by a few remarks, before describing the apparatus by which it is effected.

From the earliest discoveries connected with gaseous bodies, it was ascertained that all the inflammable gases consume more or less oxygen during their combustion; which oxygen is supplied by the atmospheric air in every case where inflammable substances, either solid, liquid, or gaseous, are employed for yielding artificial light.—The two former classes being in all cases reduced into gaseous matter by the heat of a flame, previous to their giving out light and heat for the purposes of domestic and civil economy.

Direct experiments have shewn us the precise quantity of oxygen consumed by different kinds of inflammable gas. Thus pure hydrogen, at a red heat, unites with, or condenses, *half* its own volumes of oxygen-gas, producing a violent detonation; and at the same instant forming a particle of water about the two thousandth part of the bulk of the original gases. Sub-carbureted hydrogen, or coal-gas, requires, however, for its most perfect combustion, nearly *double* its own bulk of oxygen, or about the proportion of 5: 9 of the latter.

The result of which combustion is, a volume of carbonic acid gas, the bulk of the inflammable gas; with a particle of water (or aqueous vapour condensed) as before. Carburetted hydrogen or oil-gas consumes upwards of *three* times its bulk of oxygen during its combustion, leaving more than two volumes of carbonic acid, and a particle of water or aqueous vapour, according to the temperature of the vessel.

The mixture of all these gases with their respective proportions of oxygen before-mentioned, produces a most violent detonation, accompanied by great expansion. The inflammability of hydrogen gas is such, that when mixed with oxygen in almost any proportion, the union is so instantaneous on applying a lighted taper, that great expansion, followed by the collapse of the ambient air, always ensues. Pure hydrogen is, therefore, a very dangerous agent to employ for any inflammable process, from the uncontroulable violence of its attraction for oxygen.

But during the consumption of a jet of oil-gas or coal-gas for giving artificial light, the supply of oxygen from the atmosphere air is so gradual, that we obtain a *combustion* without *explosion*.

Now

Now this distinction forms in reality the basis of the principle of Mr. Brown's new engine. A given quantity of inflammable gas being admitted into a metal cylinder of known dimensions, it combines with the atmospheric air in such proportion as to form nearly a perfect inflammation, without producing either an explosion or a dangerous expansion.

Now it is obvious that a very near approximation to a *perfect vacuum* will be the result of the flame filling the whole cavity of the cylinder, and thereby expelling (as in the experiment of the cupping glass) the whole of the atmospheric air, except the oxygenous portion, which is essential to the production of flame. But one-half of this oxygen becomes *absolutely condensed* by uniting to the inflammable gas, and forming water; whilst the azote or nitrogen, which forms about four-fifths of the atmospheric air, will be expelled from the cylinder by means of the flame: the residuum, in the cylinder after the combustion being a small portion of carbonic acid gas.

The point of *complete condensation* between the strokes, therefore, which has hitherto formed the grand desideratum with all the inventors and improvers of steam engines, is effectually accomplished by this ingenious combination of Mr. Brown.

In describing this invention, the patentee states in his specification, the objects he contemplates, in the following words:—"My invention consisteth, first, of a combination which is thus formed:—inflammable gas is introduced along a pipe into an open cylinder or vessel, whilst a flame placed on the outside of, but near to the cylinder, is constantly kept burning, and at times comes in contact with and ignites the gas therein. The cylinder is then closed air-tight, and the flame is prevented from communicating with the gas in the cylinder. The gas continues to flow into the cylinder, for a short space of time, then it is stopped off; during that time, by its combustion it acts upon the air within the cylinder, and at the same time a part of the rarefied air escapes through one or more valves; and thus a vacuum is effected. The vessel or cylinder is kept cool by water. Several mechanical means may be contrived to bring the above combination into use in effecting the vacuum with inflammable gas; and on the same principle it may be done in one, two, or more cylinders or vessels. Having a vacuum effected by the above combination, and some mechanical contrivance, I have, by its application to machinery, produced powers in several ways. I now proceed to describe the different kinds of machinery by which—first, I turn a water-wheel;—secondly, I raise water;—and thirdly, I work pistons."

The plate represents a front view of the engine as used for raising water, with an overshot water-wheel attached, for the purpose of giving the primary motion to other machinery. The front part of the frame is removed, to give a more distinct view of the machinery. The cylinders and tubes on each side of the engine are duplicates of each other.

A."A. A'.—Is a beam with circular ends, moveable on the axis A, which is supported on plumber's blocks.

B. B'.—Two metallic cylinder-caps or covers, connected with the beam by chains and rods, which pass through collars or guides at b. b., attached to the exterior cylinders. These caps have metallic valves opening upwards at m.m.

C.C'.—Two interior cylinders, open at top but closed at the bottom; having a lateral pipe c, opening by a valve into the trough O.

D. D'.—Two exterior cylinders enclosing the cylinders C.C., and extending to the mains or pipes E.E. The outer cylinders rise about an inch above the inner cylinders; so that when the cap B rests on the rim of the cylinder D; there is a free passage for water between the edge of C and the cover B.

E.E'.—Mains or pipes extending from the cylinder D, to the open cylindrical water-chambers e.e., on the opposite side of the engine. These mains are furnished with valves V. V., opening upwards to admit water, and closing afterwards by the weight of the water column.

F.'F'.—Hollow metallic *floats*, which rise and fall in the chambers e. e. according to the surface of the water in each chamber, alternately.

G. G'.—Two metallic rods connected with the beam, and extending to the surface of the floats in the chambers e.e.

T.—A tank, or reservoir, level with the top of the chambers e.e.; which tank is supposed to be filled with water.

P. P'.—Pipes leading from the tank to the bottom of the water-chambers e.e., and continued on to join the mains on the *opposite* side of the engine, by the valves V. V.

The communication between the tank and the pipes P. P. is effected by a sliding valve, v, which is alternately brought over the orifice of each pipe, by cranks attached to a connecting rod or chain, which extends to the cylindrical balance above.

H.—A.

H.—A cylindrical balance (or minor beam) moveable on an axis, and, by means of tappets, applied to the rod G. The balance acts simultaneously with the beam A″.A′.; whilst it is applied to give motion to the subordinate parts of the engine.

I.I.—A horizontal gas-pipe, in connection with a service-pipe, i; communicating to a reservoir or gas-holder, placed at any convenient distance. The extremities of the pipe I. I. are carried into the lower part of the interior cylinders C.C., where they terminate beneath the surface of the water; having a nozzle or gas-burner a little above the surface.

The gas is allowed to enter each cylinder alternately, by the stop-cocks y.y., which are turned by a chain connected with the balance H.

K.K′.—A *minor* gas-pipe, communicating with the gas-holder by the pipe k. This pipe is also furnished with stop-cocks s.s., and extended to the side of each cylinder, respectively, where it furnishes two small gas-lights, to be kept burning during the working of the engine.

L. L′.—Two apertures communicating with the interior of the cylinders C. C. These apertures are alternately opened and closed by sliding-valves worked by a vertical arm connected with the rods G. G.

M.M′.—A pipe communicating with the two cylinders for the purpose of admitting atmospheric air after the vacuum has been effected and the water raised. This pipe has two apertures at N, which become alternately opened and shut by the sliding valve n, which is worked by a crank and chain connected with the floats in the water-chambers.

O.—A trough into which the water is discharged from each cylinder in succession. This trough empties itself into the buckets of a water-wheel Q; or in the absence of the water-wheel, into the tank below.

In order to set this engine in action, nothing more is necessary, than to turn on the gas by the stop-cocks of the pipes I. and K., and light the orifices of the minor pipe at L.L. Suppose the beam to be in equilibrio—by pressing down one of the cylinder caps on the head of the cylinder, the opposite end of the beam will become elevated, and by means of the rod G. will open the sliding valve in the side of the cylinder C., and at the same instant open the stop-cock of the gas-pipe I.; when the gas will immediately rush into the lower part of the cylinder and become instantly ignited from the gas flame at L.L.

But the upward motion of the beam-end A also opens the sliding valve v (which covered the orifice of the pipe P), so as to allow the atmospheric air to act on the surface of the water in the tank and chamber e.

The combustion of the gas in the cylinder being effected, and the flame having produced a vacuum; the atmospheric pressure on the surface of the water below forces it through the pipe P. into the main E. and cylinder D, and over the top rim of the interior cylinder C. filling the whole of the interior cylinder. But whilst the water is passing up the pipe and main, it also drives upward the float F; which by its rod G. forces up the end of the beam, and of course brings down the opposite end so as to close the cylinder with the cap B. air tight. It is therefore the extinction of the flame by closing the top of the cylinder, which actually produces the vacuum; whilst at the same instant the water from below rushes up with vast rapidity to fill its space in the cylinder: at the same time driving out the carbonic acid gas of the combustion, by means of the small valves in the cover opening outwards. The water is discharged from the cylinder into the trough, by admitting the atmospheric air through the horizontal pipe M.M. This is effected by the minor beam drawing the slider of the valve at N. immediately the cylinder becomes filled with water. The air rushing in, relieves the pressure on the cap B. and allows the reciprocal action of the beam and floats to proceed for the alternate stroke; whilst the water by its own gravity descends from the cylinder through the pipe and trough, to be applied to a water wheel or any other arrangement requisite for economical purposes.

From the silent action of this engine, the spectator is in a measure surprized at the powerful effects produced. And it is only by an inspection of the mercurial gauge attached to the engine, that he can imagine the vacuum effected (and consequently the power gained by the correspondent pressure of the air) to be so great as it is in reality. It is not probable that the stop-cocks, valves, &c., of this which is only a model-engine, are so perfect as they might be made by the workmanship of our excellent engineers of the present day: yet Mr. Brown at present produces a vacuum = twenty-two inches of mercury by the guage. And this being equal to a reduction of eleven-fifteenths of the atmospheric pressure, it is not improbable that, when these engines become constructed with every attention to the workmanship

workmanship, a much more perfect vacuum will be obtained.

The present model is estimated by the inventor as equal to about a one-horse and half power steam-engine. The working-cylinders are about eight inches diameter, and the length of the beam about four feet. The whole engine not occupying an area of more than about four feet six inches by two feet. But the frame-work of this engine would be sufficiently strong for an engine of ten times the power; there being neither any lateral pressure, or strain on the materials; nor vibratory motion from the working of the engine.

The mode of working pistons and turning a fly, will be described in a future number, with some further particulars respecting the application of this power.

The specification amply provides for the *endless* changes of the *mechanical* parts and construction of the engines, while it appears safely to secure the combination by which the vacuum is effected.

To SIR JAMES JELF, *of Oakland, near Newnham, Gloucester, for a Combination of Machinery for working and ornamenting Marble for Jambs, Mantles for Chimney-pieces, and other Purposes.*—Dec. 20, 1822.

This is a mode of cutting any description of parallel mouldings upon marble slabs or blocks, for ornamental chimney-pieces and monuments, and other marble or stone decorations. The machinery consists of a fixed frame, on which the block or blocks are laid and secured, and of a sliding frame, to which the cutting-tool is attached. This cutting-tool is a plate of metal, formed with grooves and elevations, which, by repeatedly traversing to and fro with the aid of sand and water, grinds the surface of the marble slab to the form of the cutter.—*London Journal of Arts.*

To RICHARD GILL, *of Barrowdown, Rutland, Fellmonger, for his new Method of preparing, dressing, and dyeing Sheep Skins and Lamb Skins with the Wool on, for Rugs, for Carriages, Rooms and other Purposes.* July 24, 1823.

The skins are to be first thoroughly washed in a running stream, so as to cleanse the wool from every kind of dirt: they are then to be stretched upon frames, the extraneous or refuse portions on the edges being trimmed off. The inside of the skin is then to be well scraped with a parchment-maker's knife, for the purpose of removing the grease and flesh which may have adhered; and afterwards, keeping the back of the skin upwards, and placing the frame upon trussels, it is to be covered with a solution of sumach and boiling water, in the proportion of a gallon of water to every pound of sumach. This material is to be spread over and well worked into the skin with the knife before mentioned, by which means the skin will become tanned. When the sumach is sufficiently dry, the reverse side of the skin is to be placed upwards, and the wool thoroughly washed with strong soap and water, and then with clean water, until the grease is perfectly removed. After having been gradually dried in the air, the back of the skin is again covered with the sumach, and, when perfectly dry, any roughness is polished down with pumice-stone. If the wool is to be white, it must be bleached, by placing it over the fumes of sulphur in a close vessel; it is afterwards to be carefully combed out, and the face dipped in water tinged with blue. But if the wool is to be dyed or coloured, its face must be several times dipped in a suitable menstruum; an extract of fustic is proposed, but many other materials will answer the purpose, and the colour may or may not be raised with a mordant, as shall be required. The wool should then be well washed, in order to get rid of the colouring matter; and after drying, dressing, and trimming the sides of the skins, the rugs are fit for use.—*London Journal of Arts.*

To JAMES SURRY, *of Battersea, in the County of Surry, Miller, for his Invention of a new Method of applying Heat for the producing of Steam, and for various other Purposes, whereby the Expense of Fuel will be lessened.*—*4th September* 1823.

The patentee proposes to take advantage of the heat which is uselessly evolved in coke ovens, and to apply this heat to the generating of steam, for any purpose to which steam may be applicable, without any expense of fuel. To effect this object, he constructs metal pipes, which pass through the coke ovens from back to front, and keeps them filled with water from any convenient reservoir. These pipes becoming heated by the combustion of the gas and smoke emitted from the coal, steam is generated within, which passes off through other pipes to the steam receptacle, ready to be employed as the motive force of an engine, or for any other use.—*London Journal of Arts.*

LIST OF PATENTS FOR NEW INVENTIONS.

Jacob Perkins, of Fleet Street, engineer, for his invention of an improved method of throwing shells, and other projectiles.—May 15.

William Church, of Birmingham, engineer, for his invention of certain improvements in the apparatus used in casting iron, and other metals.—May 15.

John Holt Ibbetson, Esq., of Smith Street, Chelsea, for his invention of certain improvements in the production or manufacture of gas.—May 15.

Lemuel Wellman Wright, of Well Close Square, engineer, for his invention of certain combinations of, and improvements in machinery for making pins.—May 15.

Joseph Luckock, of Round Cottage, Edgebaston, near Birmingham, for his invention of certain improvements in the process of manufacturing iron.—May 15.

William Henry James, of Cobourg place, Winson Green, near Birmingham, engineer, for his invention of an improved method of constructing steam-carriages, useful in the conveyance of persons and goods, upon highways and turnpike-roads, without the assistance of rail roads.—May 15.

Thomas Parkin, of Baches Row, City Road, merchant, for his invention of certain improvements in machinery, or apparatus, applicable to, or employed inprinting.—May 15.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN AUGUST:

WITH AN HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early Notice of their Works, are requested to transmit Copies before the 18th of the Month.

WHILE English literature has been recently enriched with Spanish and Russian Anthology, Welch Melodies, &c. it seems rather wonderful that no attempt has hitherto been made, or only very partially made, to translate the simple and pathetic ballads of the northern portion of our own island. It was certainly a matter of regret, that the lyric compositions of the Gael should remain buried in their vernacular dialect. "*Macpherson's Melodies from the Gaelic*," so far as they extend, may, therefore, be considered as a desideratum in English literature. Of the fidelity of the translation we are not competent to judge, being unacquainted with the original; but the Songs, sixteen in number, are characterized by simple and genuine pathos, and enriched with many beautiful allusions to the works of nature. We have extracted, as a specimen of these translations, "*Roy's Wife*,"—not because we deem it the best in the collection, but to enable our readers to compare this ancient Gaelic song with the modern words to the same tune now so popular in our theatres.

AIR—"Roy's Wife."

CHORUS.

Will ye go to Aldavallich?
Will ye go to Aldavallich?
Sweet the mellow mavis sings
Amang the braes of Aldavallich.

There, beneath the spreading boughs,
Among the woods of green Glenfallich,
Softly murmuring as it flows,
Winds the pure stream of Aldavallich.
Will ye go to Aldavallich, &c.

The first golden smile of morn,
And the last beam that evening sheddeth,
Both that echoing vale adorn—
That brightly glows, this mildly fadeth.
Will ye go, &c.

Short is there hoar winter's stay,
When spring returns like Hebe blooming;
Hand in hand with rosy May,
With balmy breath the air perfuming.
Will ye go, &c.

Brushing o'er the diamond dew,
While Phœbus casts a lengthen'd shadow,
There the fairest maidens pu'
The fairest flowers that deck the meadow.
Will ye go, &c.

But there's a flower, a fairer flower
Than ever grew in green Glenfallich,
The blooming maiden I adore,
Young blithesome May of Aldavallich.
Will ye go, &c.

Let me but pu' this opening rose,
And fondly press it to my bosom;
I ask no other flower that blows,—
Be mine this modest little blossom.
Will ye go, &c.

Besides the translations already mentioned, the volume contains an equal number of original songs, and imitations, from the Gaelic, which, for the most part, exhibit the same characteristic traits as the others. Our limits, however, only allow us to give the following extract from this division of the work:

THE BANKS OF GARRY.

TUNE—"O'er the Moor amang the Heather."

When rosy May embalm'd the air,
And verdure fring'd the winding Garry,
Upon a dewy morning fair,
I met my lovely Highland Mary:
On the flowery banks of Garry,
By the silver-winding Garry,
When rosy May embalm'd the air,
I met my lovely Highland Mary.

Softly wav'd the birken tree,
The little birds were gay and airy;
Sweetly flow'd their melody
Upon the gay green banks of Garry:
On the flowery banks of Garry,
By the silver-winding Garry,
Sweetly flow'd their melody
Upon the gay green banks of Garry.

But what were morning wet wi' dew,
And all the flowers that fringe the Garry,
When first arose upon my view
A beam of light, my Highland Mary!
On the flowery banks of Garry,
By the chrystal-winding Garry;
'Twould make a saint forget his creed,
To meet her by the winding Garry.

O speed thee, Time! on swifter wing
Around thy ring, nor slowly tarry;
Oh! haste the happy hour to bring
That gives me to my Highland Mary!
On the flowery banks of Garry,
By the silver-winding Garry,
Take, Fortune, all the world beside,
I ask no more than Highland Mary.

Since the death of William Playfair and Mr. J. J. Grellier, we have wanted tabulators and synoptists. We are glad, therefore, to see a reviver of their labours in Mr. Cæsar Moreau, the French vice-consul in London, who has even rivalled in fullness of detail, the elaborate arithmetical pictures of our correspondent, Mr. Marshall. That gentleman published, in the first number of our miscellany for the present year, an interesting display of his industry; but Mr. Moreau has produced on an immense sheet an exhibition of the state and progress of our trade for the last hundred and twenty-five years. It includes the exports and imports for that period to and from all parts of the world, the receipts of the customs, the price of stocks, and the number of bankrupts, with other details at once curious and useful. In our opinion it deserves to be hung up in every sound library, and in every counting-house in the empire.

Public credulity has been sported with during the month by a work under the imposing title of "*the Library Companion, or the Young Man's Guide and Old Man's Comfort in the Choice of a Library*," by the Rev. Mr. Dibdin, whose whimsicalities about obsolete books have long amused literarytriflers. When we state that *this Library* of wisdom and comfort contains neither natural nor moral philosophy, nor any branch of experimental science, natural history, nor mathematics, nor political economy, or science, nor archæology or topography, nor law, nor medicine, nor any popular elementary books or works of education, our readers will be as much astonished as ourselves at the assumption of its title-page. In truth, it contains notices chiefly of books, which, with little prejudice to knowledge, lie mouldering in monasteries and on the shelves of second-hand booksellers; and it entirely omits to notice the books which are objects of universal concern and study. We suspect that the author had no concern in the title-page, and that the author of the title-page knew nothing of the contents of the book. As a gossiping mélange about black-letter trumpery, the book is amusing enough, and on these subjects such a stock of information is unrivalled; but, as a writer, the author is two centuries behind the age in which he lives.

The compilers of the Percy Anecdotes having announced a Collection of Histories of the capitals of Europe, have commenced their design with the *History of London*. It appears to be a collection carefully made, of the most interesting facts which are to be found in the various Histories of London, to which are subjoined details relative to its present state. The materials of the work are, therefore, unexceptionable, but it chiefly recommends itself by the neatness and elegance of its typography, and particularly by some highly-finished engravings by Cooke, made after drawings by Neale. If the other capitals are exhibited in as good taste, the work will be an acquisition to our cabinet libraries.

Mr. Talbot, an Irish emigrant, has published a circumstantial account of a settlement of his family in the Canadas, and of his *five years' residence* in those provinces and in the United States. No work so full and satisfactory has heretofore appeared on the Canadas. It affords complete and comprehensive information on their social and political state, and on their natural history, capabilities, and character, as well as all the information which can be derived by emigrants. Mr. Talbot is, however, an overflowing loyalist, and displays his prejudices against the United States without reserve. The style of the work is inflated and often bombastic, but, excepting these faults, it must be regarded as a book of merit.

At length *the Last Testament of Napoleon* has appeared in a pamphlet, in French and English, published by Ridgway. As we have given its leading features under the head "Political Affairs," we leave the commentary to our readers.

Mr. Dowling, an eminent schoolmaster at Highgate, has published an Appendix to his Arithmetic, the principle of which merits adoption throughout the schools of the empire. Considering every question to be a case of proposition, and the terms of every proposition to be cause and effect, Mr. Dowling classes them in those relations in each angle of a cross, and then putting all the causes in one or both angles, and all the effects in one or both; and considering the thing to be found in cause or effect ×, he exterminates, without affecting the proportions, all the common or divisible numbers, and thus arrives at the result by an inconsiderable operation. In truth, it appears that by this method, an expert arithmetician may arrive at results in a fifth of the usual

usual time employed in arithmetical processes.

A contribution to military history has been published in the *Journal of an Officer, written during the Siege of Quebec*, in 1775-6. The narrative is circumstantial and very interesting, and it is enriched by notes, a supplement, and preface, by Mr. Short, who, in spite of circumstances, continues to call the Americans revolutionists and rebels. We cannot wonder that the Journal should be mingled with such feelings, but the sentiments of the editor are not in keeping. He does not seem to be aware of the maxim, that no glory can be gained in a war which is not both just and necessary.

It is our duty every month to notice some new English Grammar, as though the English language were so intricate or former grammarians so stupid, that twelve new grammars per annum were necessary. In a late number we noticed a very copious one by Mr. Martin, of Birmingham, and we are now called upon to notice another by Mr. Peter Smith, of Edinburgh. At the same time we are far from undervaluing the intense labour and metaphysical accuracy which appears in every page of Mr. Smith's work; but we lament that he should have devoted two hundred and twenty-four pages to an analysis of the grammar, and only one hundred each to his chapter on literary criticism and practical logic, which are evidently the best parts of his volume, and ought to have been printed and sold separately. It is impossible to analyze a work which is itself a complete analysis, nor to give a specimen of the author's manner, when such uniform ability appears in every part. Considered as a book in its totality, we cannot but regret that such a mass of information should be devoid of an index or copious table of contents, without one or both of which the volume loses half its use.

The great reputation of Bredow's Historical Tables, has very properly suggested to Mr. Hunt the propriety of translating and reprinting three of them—one of *ancient history*, one of the *middle ages*, and one of *modern history*; and they are sold either in sheets or on rollers to hang in libraries, for which latter purpose they will serve as companions to Priestly's Chart of History.

Mr. W. Eley, of Rolleston, has arranged a new *English Spelling-Book*, with much care and learning, but unhappily the display of learning in such a performance is a drawback from its utility, rather than an advantage. The taste which, however, has been displayed in getting up the book, will serve to increase the local reputation of Mr. Eley.

Some interesting remains of the genius of the late ROBERT BLOOMFIELD, in verse and prose, have appeared in 2 vols. edited by Mr. J. WESTON. As the work is printed for the exclusive benefit of the author's family, and as it contains several pieces of merit and some pleasing contributions in eulogy of the departed poet, we hope and trust it will meet with extensive success. Unless Mr. Weston intended to produce something for stage effect, we are utterly at a loss to conceive what phrase or sentiment contained in our obituary for September 1823, can have drawn upon us the abuse in which he has indulged; and if he had had the candour or honesty to reprint our article, we are persuaded that every reader of his volumes would ascribe to him a disordered imagination. We introduced an anecdote of Bloomfield, at once true and characteristic, in which the display of our want of judgment in not discovering the incipient merit of Mr. Bloomfield gratified no vanity of our own, and in no degree detracted from the merit of the poet. At any rate we were not alone in our cold and mistaken conception of the work. We know nothing of its being shewn to Mr. Bent, but Bloomfield having submitted it to Mr. Charles Dilly, that gentleman referred him to the Monthly Magazine; and speaking from recollection of twenty-five or six years, it was transmitted with other poetry for the inspection of the late Dr. Aikin, who promply returned it as unsuited to the Magazine. Bloomfield called again, and heard this decision, but pressed it again on the publisher's attention in so earnest a manner that, at a subsequent interview with Dr. Aikin, the MS. was re-discussed, and peremptorily rejected. Bloomfield called a third time, and on this occasion Dr. R. W. Dickson, author of the System of Agriculture, happened to be present, and before Bloomfield entered the room, the MS. was shewn to Dr. D., whose opinion concurring with that of Dr. Aikin, Bloomfield was informed of the result in Dr. D.'s presence. There was an anxiety in his manner, and a novelty in the unlettered aspect of his MS. which led the publisher to treat him with attention and delicacy; and after a prolonged conversation, in which the uncertain rewards of poetry, and the difficulties of literary pursuits, without some pecuniary independence, had been enlarged upon, the MS. was handed to Bloomfield, with an observation, not sarcastically expressed, "I advise you, Sir, to return into the country, and stick to your last." This observation, however proved sarcastic, inasmuch as Bloomfield was really a shoemaker; but in truth, the publisher and Dr. Dickson both agreed after he was gone, that he was a carpenter. Nothing but the extravagant language used by dupes of false feeling, would induce us now to state that on B.'s leaving the room, Dr. Dickson with great warmth, and even with tears in his eyes, exclaimed, "I never saw a kinder action in my life; if that poor *devil* takes your advice, you will be the means of saving him from destruction." Nearly the whole of what passed, was afterwards repeated as a good joke at the expense of the publisher, by Hood, Bloomfield's bookseller, who taunted his neighbour for having missed so good a thing as he deemed the

Farmer's Boy, and which was offered for the value of half a dozen of each magazine, in which the poem might be continued. This was the commercial feeling of Hood, but as commercial calculations have seldom operated on the publisher of the Monthly Magazine, no feeling was ever entertained by him in regard to Bloomfield, besides that of gratification at his unexpected success.

The popularity of the school books published under the name of the Rev. David Blair, has led to an attempt which cannot be too generally exposed. This author published, many years ago, a First Catechism for Children, now become obsolete for want of a revision, but within the month an attempt has been made to obtrude *a Second Catechism*, as it is called, by the same author, a statement which we are warranted in assuring the public is utterly untrue, the author of the First Catechism not having written this pretended Second Catechism, and in that respect the work being altogether spurious. At the same time, this Second Catechism is a hotch-potch of disjointed information, and without being hypercritical, we observe that in one place flour is called "a useful grain."

The public are indebted to Mr. George Wentworth, for a chaste and complete *Collection of Epigrams and Epigrammatic Poetry*. It is the largest assemblage of the kind which has yet been published, and as the author appears to have availed himself of the effusions of past and contemporary genius, the volume deserves to be well received.

Amongst the novelties in preparation for the approaching literary season, is an additional volume of *Letters, by Anna Seward*; developing the progress of an early attachment, disclosing her more private opinions on various subjects, and embracing numerous anecdotes of her contemporaries; to which will be prefixed, an *Essay on Miss Seward's Life and Literary Character*. By Mr. HARRAL. The work will be further illustrated by Notes, a Portrait of Miss Seward, a *fac simile* of her hand-writing, &c.

Early in the ensuing winter will appear, *Amaldo, or the Evil Chalice, and other Poems*; by the author of "Lyrical Poems," "The Siege of Zaragoza," "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage to the Dead Sea," &c.

Mr. Fisbroke, Resident Surgeon at Cheltenham, is about to publish some observations on the treatment of Deafness, on improved principles, illustrated by one case of twenty years, and others of long standing successfully treated.

In the press and speedily will be published, Death-Bed Scenes, or the Christian's Companion on entering the Dark Valley; by the author of the Evangelical Rambler.

Shortly will be published, in a neat pocket volume, the History of Origins, forming a collection of antiquities, important historical facts, singular customs, political and social institutions, and national peculiarities, combining a copious fund of amusement and instruction.

In a few days will be published "Commentaries on the Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels of Children: by Robley Dunglison, M.D., &c. &c.

In the press, "Lasting Impressions," a Novel, by Mrs. Joanna Carey.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ARCHITECTURE.

Observations on the rebuilding of London-Bridge; by John Seaward, esq., 8vo. 12s.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

The Library Companion; or, the Young Man's Guide and Old Man's Comfort in the Choice of a Library; by the Rev. T.F. Dibdin, 8vo. 27s.

Watts' Bibliotheca Britannica, complete in 11 parts, £11 11s.

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Marshall's Royal Naval Biography; vol. 2, part I, 8vo., 15s.

Memoirs of the Rev. Thomas Halyburton, 12mo., 4s.

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Any person or persons who shall, in Ireland, steal, take, or secretly or forcibly carry away any record, deed, security, or instrument, or any paper, parchment, or piece of vellum, or any part thereof, written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, in anywise relating to or concerning the proceedings in his Majesty's courts of justice in Ireland, or concerning the business of any person holding any office or employment under his majesty, and remaining or deposited for safe custody in any of the offices appertaining to the said courts of justice, or in his majesty's castle of Dublin, or in any of his majesty's custom-houses, post-offices, or other public offices in Ireland, shall be guilty of felony, and upon conviction thereof, upon indictment by due course of law, shall and may be transported for the term of seven years, in the manner prescribed by law for the transportation of offenders; or shall and may be sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour, and shall and may be imprisoned for any time, not exceeding two years, as the court before whom such offender shall be tried shall think fit; and every such offender who shall be ordered to be imprisoned or transported, shall be subject and liable to all laws concerning offenders ordered to be transported or imprisoned.

Cap. XXXI. *Rates of Subsistence to be paid to Innkeepers and others on quartering Soldiers.*

Every non-commissioned officer and private soldier, who shall be furnished with diet and small beer by the innholders or other persons on whom such non-commissioned officers or private soldiers shall be be quartered and billeted, shall pay and allow for the same the sum of one shilling *per diem*; and that for such allowance of one shilling the innholder or other person shall furnish one meal.

For horses quartered ten-pence per day is to be paid for hay and straw.

Cap. XXXII. *To amend an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled,* "An Act for amending the Laws respecting the solemnization of Marriages in England."

If the church of any parish, or chapel of any chapelry wherein marriages have been usually solemnized, be demolished in order to be rebuilt, or be under repair, and on such account be disused for public service, it shall be lawful for the banns to be proclaimed in a church or chapel of any adjoining parish or chapelry in which banns are usually proclaimed, or in any place within

within the limits of the parish or chapelry which shall be licensed by the bishop of the diocese for the performance of divine service during the repair or rebuilding of the church as aforesaid, but it is not provided that marriages may be solemnized in such places so licensed:

All licences granted by any archbishop, bishop, or other ordinary or person having authority to grant such licences for the solemnization of marriages in the church of any parish, or chapel of any chapelry wherein marriages have been usually solemnized, shall be deemed and taken to be licences for the solemnization of marriages in any place within the limits of such parish or chapelry, which shall be licensed by the bishop of the diocese for the performance of divine service during the repair or rebuilding of any such church or chapel, or if no such place shall be so licensed, then in the church or chapel of any adjoining parish or chapelry wherein marriages have been usually solemnized.

All banns of marriage proclaimed, and all marriages solemnized according to the provisions of this act, in any place licensed as aforesaid, within the limits of any parish or chapelry, during the repair or rebuilding of the church or chapel of such parish or chapelry, shall be considered as proclaimed and solemnized in the church or chapel of such parish or chapelry, and shall be so registered accordingly.

Cap. XXXVII. *The Alien Act.*

By this act, the 56 Geo. III. c. 86, intituled, "*An Act for establishing Regulations respecting Aliens arriving in and resident in this Kingdom, in certain cases, for two years from the passing of this Act, and until the end of the Session of Parliament, in which the said two years shall expire, if Parliament shall be then sitting,*" (which by the 58 Geo. III. c. 96, was further continued for the term of two years; and by the 1 Geo. IV. c. 105, was further continued for the further term of two years; 3 Geo. IV. c. 97, was continued for the further term of two years), is further continued in force, from the expiration thereof, for the term of two years.

Cap. XLIV. *For allowing persons to compound for their Assessed Taxes for the remainder of the periods of Composition limited by former Acts, and for granting relief in certain cases.*

Whereas by an act passed in the last session of Parliament, (4 Geo. IV. c. 45), the persons therein described, who had not entered into composition within the times limited by former acts were authorized, by giving notice on or before the 1st September 1823, to compound on their respective assessments for the year commencing 5th April 1823, for the then remainder of the periods in the said acts named: and whereas it is expedient further to extend the provisions of the said acts, for enabling persons now to enter into composition for the remainder of the said periods which were unexpired on the 5th April 1824, in the manner herein provided; it is, therefore, enacted, that any person or persons who shall be duly assessed to the said rates and duties for the year commencing the 5th April 1824, and who shall give the notice of their intention to compound within the time and in the manner hereinafter provided, may compound for the rates and duties assessed on their dwelling-house for the term of four years, and for their other assessed taxes allowed to be compounded for for the term of three years respectively, to commence from the 5th April 1824, together with an additional annual duty of one shilling for every twenty shillings of the respective amounts so assessed, and so after that rate for any greater or lesser sum than twenty shillings.

Cap. XLVII. *To alter the laws relating to the Duties on the Importation, and the Prohibitions on the Exportation of Wool, and of Hare and Coney Skins.*

That, from and after the 10th September 1824, the several duties of customs now payable on the importation into any part of the United Kingdom of sheep or lambs wool, and of goats or camels hair or wool, and of hare and coney wool, and of hare skins, shall cease and determine; save and except so far as shall relate to the recovering of any arrears thereof, or any fine, penalty, or forfeiture relating thereto, which may remain unpaid, or which shall have been incurred at any time before the said 10th September 1824; and that, from and after the said 10th September 1824, there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid unto his majesty, his heirs and successors, upon the several sorts of wool or hair and skins specified in the Table to this act annexed, imported into any part of the United Kingdom, the several duties of customs as the same are respectively set forth in figures in the said table.

Cap. L. *Assize of Bread.*

Whereas by reason of the great decrease that has taken place in the prices of the several articles in the making and baking of bread since the passing of the said act of the 53 Geo. III. it is necessary and expedient that the makers and bakers of bread for sale should receive a less allowance for their charges, labour, pains, and profit, than is granted by the said act; it is enacted, That from and after the 1st July, 1824, the allowance to the baker, when the assize shall be set from the average price of wheat, shall be thirteen shillings and ten-pence farthing per quarter, and when the assize shall be set from the average price of flour, such allowance shall be eleven shillings and eightpence per sack of flour, being in each case a decrease of one half an assize, or of one farthing in the quartern loaf, of the allowance given to the baker by the act of the 53 Geo. III.

METEORO-

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Journal of the Weather and Natural History, kept at Hartfield, East Grinstead, by Dr. T. Forster, *for July* 1824.

Days.	*Thermometer.*	*Barometer.*	*Wind.*	*State of the Weather.*
1.	60	29.70	W.S.W.	Fair.
2.	65	29.54	S.W.	Some rain.
3.	65	29.55	S.W.	Showers.—Fair.
4.	65	29.70	N.W.	Showers.
5.	68	29.88	S.W.	Fair.
6.	65	29.76	S.E.—S.	Some rain.
7.	63	29.78	S.W.—W.	Some rain.
8.	69	29.91	S.W.	Fair.
9.	70	29.80	S.W.	Fog.—Fair.—Showers.
10.	70	29.86	W.N.W.	Fair.
11.	70	29.95	S.S.W.	Fair.
12.	73	29.99	S.W.	Fair.
13.	80	29.99	W.S.W.	Fair.
14.	80	29 85	S.E.—S.	Storms.
15.	73	29.99	W.—Var.	Small rain.—Fair.
16.	72	29.99	S.W.	Showers.
17.	72	30.10	N.	Fair.
18.	67	30.17	N.N.E.	Showers and fair.
19.	70	30.95	S.	Fair.
20.	69	30.30	N.	Fair.
21	73	30.16	Variable.	Fair.
22.	68		Variable.	Fair.
23.	70	29.95	W.	Clouds.
24.	71	29.79	W.	Fair.
25.	70	29.80	W.	Calm and fair.
26.	65	29.75	Variable.	Rain.
27.	64	30.00	N.	Clouds.
28.	67	30.17	S.W.	Fair.
29.	65	29.79	S.E.—N.W.	Fair.
30.	65	29.60	Variable.	Rainy.
31.	68	29.70	S.E.	Misty.—Clouds.

*** *The thermometer is taken at* 2 P.M., *unless otherwise stated.*

OBSERVATIONS.

July 1.—Barometer falling fast.—Grass cut.

— 3.—Gales by night, as I ascertained by two cherryclacks on the fruit trees.

— 4.—Weather still variable; weather-cock very unsteady and oscillating.

— 8.—Flotilla of sonder clouds.

— 9.—The braying of asses all the morning foretold the return of showers. I have noticed this to be a very certain prognostic of rain; as is the constant crowing of cocks, lowing of cattle, &c. &c.

July 14.—Violent thunder-storms during the whole evening and part of the night.

— 21.—A very unusual illumination of the clouds in the north which passed over from the east, at a quarter past ten P.M.

— 25.—Delicate light blue sky in the evening, with various modifications of clouds.

— 26.—A copious rain.

— 31.—Wind variable, as I ascertained by the motion of two kites flying very high in the air.

MEDICAL REPORT.

Report *of* Diseases *and* Casualties *occurring in the public or private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the City Dispensary.*

THOSE affections of the throat and fæces to which allusion was made in the preceding paper, have continued with us through the present month, and, in some instances, have proved troublesomely protracted, connected with a state of system between positive fever and absolute health. In one or two cases where, connected with this sort of semi-apthous condition of parts, general debility has been so marked as to demand tonics, while the irritability of the stomach, has been such as to forbid that voluminous

voluminous use of medicine which "throwing in the bark" implies, recourse has been had, in the reporter's practice, to the sulphate of quinine; but he is sorry to say that his trials of this concentrated tonic do not warrant the high encomiums passed upon it, even by some individuals who have administered it without any *à priori* determinations to view its effects through a magnifying medium. The writer's feeling respecting it is, that under some circumstances of high debility, connected with a low state of stomachic power, it may be employed with decisive advantage: but that so far from being of universal application, it will not agree in some instances, even where the propriety of exhibiting vegetable tonics is plainly indicated.

Tendencies to hydrocephalus among children, during the period and process of teething, are at this moment general. It is scarcely necessary to say that these tendencies require to be narrowly watched and nicely dealt with, lest they fall into the full development of this most frightful and fatal of all diseases.

Discharges of blood from the lungs have lately been prevalent, and have in some instances excited more alarm on the part of the patient and his friends than has been due to the occasion. When the consumptive disposition is not strongly marked, when the hæmorrhage soon subsides, without being followed by hurried pulse or hurried respiration, and when the individual finds himself rather relieved than made worse in his feelings by the occurrence, the accident ought not to be considered, as it is too apt to be, a necessary indication of and prelude to a break-up of constitution, and a coming on of consumption.

Some cases of disturbance in the stomach and bowels, not quite reaching to the height of cholera, have been clearly traced to taking meals with careless and *gourmand* rapidity. At this season of the year, when the stomach is morbidly alive to excitation, and the biliary secretion has more than usual susceptibility to deranged action, hurried meals, with copious draughts, ought especially to be abstained from. It is a curious fact, that while every one almost is aware that thorough mastication is important, very few, indeed, act up to the knowledge which in this particular even feeling imparts. But let it be recollected by the more than commonly careless in this respect, that the inconvenience which the stomach suffers, from being obliged to perform the office of mastication as well as digestion, does not end with the moment. Many more die of mere indigestion than is generally imagined; and, where chronic disorganization is the result of even temperate intemperance, you may repent and call for aid as you will, but it will be found that the time for repentance and for succour is gone by. Large draughts at dinner, under the notion of the solvent property of drink, will do more harm than good. The writer does not subscribe to the position that "man is not a drinking animal (a position, by the way, which has been advocated with much ingenuity and eloquence), but he thinks, nay, he knows, that a well-masticated meal requires but little of fluid to aid its solution, and that much drink of any kind rather tends to distension than digestion. D. Uwins, M.D.

Bedford Row, Aug. 20, 1824.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

We trust there has been some truth of late, as well as in former days, of its raining "by planets;" because, if so, there may have been fine harvest weather in some parts of the country, whilst in others which we have seen, the corn in sheaves has been much exposed to rain, and harvesting has been troublesome and expensive, the corn getting wetted, then dryed, and wetted again, before it could be carried. The injury however, if general, has not been of material bad consequence. Little wheat was cut before the 20th instant, but from that day harvest has become general, both in South and North Britain; and it seems a peculiar feature of the present season, that in Scotland it is equally early as in the south; also that there was drought in Scotland, whilst we were deluged here. The prospect is here of having as fine harvest days as ever shone; considerable solar heat, with a drying north, or north-east wind. There is much danger, however, to the heated field labourer, in such variable temperature. Our aged weatherwise persons, male and female, augur a continuance of fine weather, which will make a vast and favourable difference in the values of the crops. Wheat, barley, beans and peas, are universally held to be good crops; potatoes great and of fine quality; turnips of high promise; oats of inferior character, as to bulk, both of straw and grain. Hay and grasses, as great in bulk as has been known by the oldest husbandmen; and the damaged hay, of which the quantity is considerable, has been submitted to the preserving process with salt, to a greater extent than ever before witnessed: here the late act has been eminently beneficial. The farmers generally seem to have been in no improvident haste to cut their corn, and there is good hope the season will be ultimately propitious. In the meantime, the public ought to receive with caution, those high-flown accounts daily published of the vastness of the present crop of wheat—"the greatest which has been seen upon the land during the last fifty years!" Such are customary, and have been regularly repeated, in almost every

year within that period. From the variable nature of the season, atmospheric blight has been universal, but happily, in most parts, superficial, not penetrating the kernel: the straw over has been seldom discoloured. As to the quantity of old wheat on hand, there is a wide diversity of opinion: one party asserting the quantity to be inconsiderable, whilst another is equally confident that there is at this time more old wheat reserved, than has been the case, or could possibly be so, for many years. Not so with barley, of which little remains on hand. The stock of old wheat on the Continent, is beyond all doubt unprecedented, and the crops to the full as weighty as in this country. In the chilly districts of the north-west, wheat sowing has already commenced. The present fine weather will help the wet adhesive fallows; but we cannot speak very highly of clean titles, which in truth are too seldom seen. Their consequence, it should seem, has never been hitherto duly appreciated in this country. The prices of all live stock, sheep most particularly, ought to afford great satisfaction to the farmer. A store pig of three months old is here worth a sovereign. Bread corn, also, is full as high in price as the public can afford. The dairies have been very productive. Wool in demand. This is no fruit season, whether as to quantity or quality. Quere—does variable temperature, and defect of the solar heat, affect in equal degree also the quality of wheat and the flour produced from it? It is a theme for the chemist. The late hoax—average of the price of oats—may perchance open people's eyes, though forty year's experience had failed.

Smithfield:—Beef, 3*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*—Mutton, 3*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*—Lamb, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 4*d.*—Veal, 3*s.* 4*d.* to 5*s.* 2*d.*—Pork, 3*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* 4*d.*—Bacon,—raw fat, 2*s.* 1*d.*

Corn Exchange:—Wheat, 40*s.* to 78*s.*—Barley, 30*s.* to 40*s.*—Oats, 19*s.* to 30*s.*—Bread, 10¼ the loaf of 4lb.—Hay, 57*s.* 6*d.* to 115*s.*—Clover do. 80*s.* to 130*s.*—Straw 45*s.* to 56*s.*

Coals in the Pool, 29*s.* 6*d.* to 39*s.* 3*d.*

Middlesex, 23d August.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.	*July* 20.							*Aug.* 24.							
Cocoa, W. I. common .. £	3	10	0	to	4	0	0	£3	5	0	to	4	5	0	per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	2	12	0	—	2	14	0	2	14	0	—	2	18	0	do.
———, fine.. ..	4	6	0	—	5	1	0	4	12	0	—	5	2	0	do.
———, Mocha	3	0	0	—	5	0	0	3	0	0	—	5	14	0	do.
Cotton, W. I. common ..	0	0	8⅓	—	0	0	9½	0	0	8½	—	0	0	9½	per lb.
———, Demerara.....	0	0	10¼	—	0	1	0½	0	0	10	—	0	1	0	do.
Currants	4	15	0	—	4	19	0	4	14	0	—	5	0	0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	3	15	0	—	3	16	0	3	10	0	—	3	12	0	p' chest.
Flax, Riga	51	0	0	—	53	0	0	52	0	0	—	54	0	0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga, Rhine	38	0	0	—	40	0	0	41	0	0	—	42	0	0	do.
Hops, newest, Pockets ..	7	7	0	—	8	8	0	10	10	0	—	12	0	0	per cwt.
————-, Sussex, do....	6	6	0	—	7	7	0	7	15	0	—	9	9	0	do.
Iron, British, Bars	9	0	0	—	9	10	0	9	0	0	—	9	10	0	per ton.
————, Pigs.....	6	0	0	—	7	0	0	6	0	0	—	7	0	0	do.
Oil, Lucca.....	8	12	0	—	8	16	0	8	12	0	—	8	15	0	25 galls.
—, Gallipoli	46	0	0	—	47	0	0	46	0	0	—	47	0	0	per ton.
Rags	1	19	0	—	2	0	0	1	18	0	—	2	0	0	per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	3	15	0	—	3	18	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	do.
Rice, Patna.....	0	15	0	—	0	16	0	0	15	0	—	0	16	0	do.
——, Carolina	1	10	0	—	1	12	0	1	10	0	—	1	12	0	do.
Silk, China, raw.....	0	13	9	—	1	0	8	0	13	9	—	1	0	8	per lb.
——, Bengal, skein	0	11	5	—	0	12	10	0	11	5	—	0	12	10	do.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	7	2	—	0	7	6	0	6	8	—	0	7	0	do.
——-, Cloves.....	0	3	0	—	0	3	6	0	2	6	—	0	3	0	do.
——-, Nutmegs	0	2	8	—	0	2	9	0	2	7	—	0	2	9	do.
——-, Pepper, black....	0	0	5⅝	—	0	0	5¾	0	0	5⅝	—	0	0	5¾	do.
————, white	0	1	2	—	0	1	3¼	0	1	2¼	—	0	1	4½	do.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac..	0	2	5	—	0	2	9	0	2	6	—	0	2	9	per gall.
———, Geneva Hollands	0	1	9	—	0	0	0	0	1	9	—	0	0	0	do.
———-, Rum, Jamaica ..	0	2	3	—	0	2	6	0	2	3	—	0	2	6	do.
Sugar, brown.....	2	12	0	—	2	13	0	2	13	0	—	2	14	0	per cwt.
——-, Jamaica, fine	3	4	0	—	3	6	0	3	6	0	—	3	10	0	do.
——-, East-India, brown	0	18	0	—	1	0	0	0	18	0	—	1	0	0	do. *bond.*
——-, lump, fine	4	1	0	—	4	4	0	4	1	0	—	4	3	0	do.
Tallow, town-melted.....	1	17	0	—	0	0	0	1	17	0	—	0	0	0	do.
———, Russia, yellow..	1	14	3	—	1	14	6	1	15	9	—	1	16	0	do.
Tea, Bohea.....	0	2	3½	—	0	2	5½	0	2	5½	—	0	2	6½	per lb.
——, Hyson, best	0	5	0	—	0	5	6	0	5	0	—	0	5	6	do.
Wine, Madeira, old	20	0	0	—	100	0	0	20	0	0	—	100	0	0	per pipe.
——, Port, old	42	0	0	—	46	0	0	42	0	0	—	46	0	0	do.
——, Sherry	20	0	0	—	55	0	0	20	0	0	—	55	0	0	per butt.

Course

Course of Exchange, Aug. 24.—Amsterdam, 12 4.—Hamburgh, 37 4.—Paris, 25 55.—Leghorn, 47½—Lisbon, 51¼—Dublin 9¾ per cent.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies, at the Office of Wolfe *and* Edmonds.—Barnesley Canal, 300*l.*—Birmingham, 370*l.*—Derby, 160*l.*—Erewash, 1000*l.*—Forth and Clyde, 500*l.*—Grand Junction, 350*l.*—Leeds and Liverpool, 610*l.*—Mersey and Irwell, 1200*l.*—Neath, 400*l.*—Nottingham, 240*l.*—Oxford, 900*l.*—Stafford and Worcester, 850.—Trent and Mersey, 2380*l.*—Albion Insurance Company, 58*l.* 10*s.*—Hope, 6*l.*—Sun Fire, 220*l.*—Guardian, 22*l.* 10*s.*—Gas Light Chartered Company, 77*l.*—City Gas Light Company, 170.—South London, 18*l.* 10*s.*—Leeds, 210*l.*—Liverpool, 200*l.*

The 3 per Cent. Reduced, on the 24th, were 94½; 3 per Cent. Consols, 93¼; 4 per Cent. Consols, 101; New 3½ per Cent. 101; Bank Stock, 236½.

Gold in bars, 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per oz.—New doubloons, 3*l.* 15*s.*—Silver in bars, 5*s.* 0*d*½.

Alphabetical List of Bankruptcies, *announced between the 20th of July and the 20th of August* 1824; *extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 56.]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

Andrew, G. Manchester, merchant. (Willis and Co. L.

Barker, T. Medbourn, Leicestershire, corn-factor. (Bond, Leicester.

Batger, W. Henley-on-Thames, grocer. (Maxon, L.

Battey, W. and E. Stafford, boot-makers. (Chester, L.

Bennett, R. Woodford, Essex, blacksmith. (Score, L.

Blackburn, T. Seacombe, Cheshire, tea gardens-keeper. (Adlington and Co, L.

Braddock, J. W. Portsmouth, musical instrument seller. (Young, L.

Brett, R. Temple-place, Blackfriars'-road, tailor. (Burra and Co.

Brookes, R. Oldham, Lancashire, shop-keeper. (Chester, L.

Brown, G. Regent-street, upholsterer. (Fynmore and Co.

Brettargh, J. Manchester, merchant. (Adlington and Co. L.

Chandler, J. Sandwich, corn-factor. (Lodington and Co. L.

Chorley, T. Bristol, cordwainer. (Adlington and Co. L.

Cohen, S. Holywell-street, Shoreditch, linen-draper. (Phipps.

Cragg, J. Salmsbury, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. (Wheeler, L.

Devey, W. Holland-street, Blackfriars'-road, coal-merchant. (Swaine and Co.

Dewe, B. T. Lechlade, Gloucestershire, mercer and draper. (Meggison and Co. L. (Withy.

Dubois, C. King-street, Covent Garden, auctioneer.

Errington, G. and C. D. Nicholls, Croydon, dealers, (Robinson, L.

Evans, H. Lower East Smithfield, oil-merchant. (Taylor, L.

Fawcett, R. and J. Atkinson, Albion-place, Bartholomew Close, colour-men. (Bean.

Grunshaw, G. Blackburn, grocer. (Blakelock, L.

Hair, J. Scotswood, Northumberland, coal-tar manufacturer. (Bainbridge, Newcastle.

Haskew, J. Cock-hill, Stepney, tobacco-manufacturer. (Younger, L.

Hilton, W. Brixton-hill, stage-coach master. (Gates and Co. L. [and Co. L.

Harding, R. Bristol, timber-merchant. (Bourdillon

Hunt, G. Leicester-square, linen-draper. (Burra and Co.

Johnson, J. and J. Davies, Ferry-wharf, Vauxhall, coal-merchants. (Stevens and Co.

Kentish, N. L. St. Michael, near Winchester, dealer and chapman. Brimridge. L.

Kershaw, A. Ramsbottom, Lancashire, timber-dealer. (Taylor and Co. L.

Lawton, J. Rob. Cross, Saddleworth, Yorkshire, woolstapler. (Ellis and Co. L.

MacGeorge, W. Lower Fore-street, Lambeth, brewer. (Sloper, L.

Marshall, J. Black-Horse-yard, Gray's-Inn-Lane, box-maker. (Brace and Co.

Martin, J. Beccles, farmer. (Smith and Co. L.

Matthews, B. Chamber-street, Goodman's-fields, liquor-merchant. (Evitt and Co. L.

Mogford, H. Craven-street, Strand, tailor. (Richardson, L.

Moore, N. Wigan, hop and seed-dealer. (Bourdillon and Co.

Morgan, W. Llanally, butcher. (Bright, L.

Munk, W. Warwick-place, White-Cross-street, dealer in spruce. (Jones and Co.

Nichols, F. Otley, Yorkshire, corn-merchant. (Slade and Co. L.

Noyce, F. T. Richmond, shoe-maker. (Score, L.

Phelps, G. R. Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, vellum-binder. (Osbaldeston and Co.

Pickthall, W. Broughton-in-the-Furness, Lancashire, cabinet-maker. (Armstrong, L.

Place, R. Mountsorrell, victualler. (Holme and Co. L.

Powell, L. Dover, miller. (Abbott and Co. L.

Powell, T. Forest-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, corn-factor. (Abbott and Co. L.

Price, W. late of Fetter-lane, optician. (Sherwood and Co.

Pulley, H. Bedford, draper. (Trawhitt, L.

Ranson. J. Sunderland, currier. (Bell and Co. L.

Rees, J. Carmarthen, draper. (Pearson, L.

Smith, M. Cockermouth, mercer. (Steel and Co. L.

Taylor, T. Shad Thames, flour-factor. (Isaacs, L.

Trim, A. Davenham, Cheshire, currier. (Mason and Co.

Tute, B. N. Wakefield, bookseller. (Hurd and Co. L.

Wake, W. J. and T. M. Southwick, Durham, ship-builders. (Blakiston, T.

Wightwick, J. W. Greenhammerton, Yorkshire, vintner. (Norton and Co. L.

DIVIDENDS.

Appleton, J. Tottenham Court-road

Arrowsmith, W. Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire

Atherton, J. Lancaster

Atkinson, G. Monkwearmouth

Banbury, C. H. Wood-street, Cheapside

Bell, W. and J. Harris, Bridge-street, Westminster

Bowman, P. R. Arundel

Brown, A. Plymouth

Brown, W. Sutton-at-Hone, Kent

Brown and Walter, Bristol

Chalmers, J. sen., High Holborn

Collier, J. Rathbone-place

Compart, J. G. Spread-Eagle-court

Compland and Sons, Leeds

Corving and Catesby, Bedford-court, Covent-garden

Crabb, W. Tollisford, Somersetshire

Dampier, E. Primrose-street, Bishopsgate Without

Dewman and Offley, Broad-street, Cheapside

Duke, M. York

Flindt, G. London Wall

Ford, W. Black-Prince-row

Guidice, A. Merther Tydvil

Hammond, W. Wickhambrook, Suffolk

Handscombe, J. H. Newport Pagnell

Hannum, E. Threadneedle-street

Hewitt. T. Whitchurch

Hornby, J. Liverpool

Howard and Gibbs, Cork-street

Kerbey, O. M. Finch-lane

Langley and Balsh, Southwark

Lee, J. Charles-street. Horsly-down

Merret, J. Arlingham

Merry, J. Great Yarmouth

Metcalfe, M. and M. R. Hull

Mitchell, W. Wanstead, Essex

Moon, F. Mirfield, Yorkshire

Moon, J. Acre's Barn, near Manchester

Nattriss, J. sen., Thornton, Yorkshire

Neilson, W. Liverpool

Newell T. Amberley

Parsons, R. Swansea

Perrell, J. King-street

Pigram, J. and T. R. Maidstone.

Reed and Middlemas, Newcastle-upon-Tyne

Sanderson and Co., Nicholas-lane

Sparks, W. and J. Frome, Selwood, Somersetshire.

Springweiler, A. Duke-street, West Smithfield

Stephens, R. Goswell-street

Thompson, J. Wolverhampton

Ugarte, D. D. Wilson-street

Ward, T. Coventry

Weedon, G. Bath

West, H. Worthing

Whitehead, R. Norwich

Williams, W. Meinkie, Carmarthenshire

Wilson, R. Birmingham

Wilson, W. Liverpool

Wolff and Dorville, New Bridge-street

Wharton, G. A. Maidenhead

Wood, J. Cardiff.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN AUGUST.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE Government, to sustain the late wars, having availed itself of all the resources of the people, is at this time allowing them to recover their exhausted strength, in the hope of rendering it available whenever any real, imaginary, or plausible cause exists for waging new wars. Hence the pacific and temporizing character of our diplomacy, and hence the improving condition of the nation. Nor ought the moral lesson to be lost sight of—for it would appear from the premises, that the greatest enemies of a nation are those who plunge it into wars; and the greatest friends, those who in contempt of the false glory of war, maintain with other countries the beneficial relations of peace.

A fleet having been fitted out against Algiers, under the command of Admiral Sir Harry Neale, hostilities were commenced in so spirited a manner, that the Algerine Government opened a negociation and conceded the points of the last treaty, about which it had equivocated.

Foreign Office, Aug. 17, 1824.

The Right Honourable George Canning, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, has this day notified, by the command of His Majesty, to the Ministers of Foreign Powers resident at this Court, that, in consequence of the satisfactory issue of the negociation between the Commander of His Majesty's Naval Forces off Algiers, and the Government of that Regency, the blockade of that port has been discontinued.

By the Report of a Committee of the House of Commons, it appears that the total sums levied in the year 1822-3, including county rates, and other charges not appertaining to the poor, exhibit a declension, as compared with 1821-2, of £863,287; and, as compared with 1817-18, the year of highest amount, a declension of £2,422,287. As one cause of the reduction, it is named that in 1822-3, the average price of wheat was 41s. 11d. per qr.; in 1821-2, it was 53s. Sussex still appears as the county in which the expenditure on the poor bears the highest proportion to the number of the people; and Lancaster appears at the other extremity of the scale. The Committee make the following abstract from the returns, which specify the particular species of property on which the poor-rates were levied:

Lands occupied for Agricultural purpose	£1,602,252
Dwelling-houses and all other inhabited buildings	1,762,950
Mills, and factories, warehouses, and land occupied for trade	£247,389
Manorial profits, fines, quarries, &c., and including all other articles locally accessible, not comprized in the above heads	90,908

FRANCE.

The Session of the French Chambers is closed. The most important event by which it has been distinguished, is the substitution of Septennial Elections for the system of renewal by fifths. The failure of the attempt to relinquish the Five per cents. has produced none of the consequences which were at first expected to result from it. The *Moniteur* contains, in its official part, the proclamation of the law fixing the budget for 1825. The expenses of the consolidated debt and the sinking fund are fixed at 237,685,785 francs; the general expenses of the service, at 691,847,395 francs; the proceeds of the taxes, at 899,510,385 francs.—There is also an Ordinance, which decrees that the titles of Baron, Viscount, Count, Marquess, and Duke, which he shall henceforth think fit to confer on those of his subjects who shall have appeared worthy of them, shall be personal, and not go down to their children or descendants in the direct line, unless the possessors of such titles shall have been so authorized by his Majesty.

The last will of Napoleon has at length been published in England, but its circulation has been prohibited in Bourbon France. The following passages are curious:—

I die in the apostolical Roman religion, in the bosom of which I was born more than fifty years. It is my wish that my ashes may repose on the banks of the Seine, in the midst of the French people, whom I have loved so well.

I have always had reason to be pleased with my dearest wife, Marie Louise. I retain for her to my last moment the most tender sentiments; I beseech her to watch, in order to preserve my son from the snares which yet environ his infancy. I recommend to my son never to forget he was born a French prince, and never to allow himself to become an instrument in the hands of the triumvirs who oppress the nations of Europe; he ought never to fight against France, or to injure her in any manner; he ought to adopt my motto—"Every thing for the French people."

I.—I die prematurely, assassinated by the English oligarchy and its * * *. The English nation will not be slow in avenging me. The two unfortunate results of the invasions of France, when she had still so many resources,

sources, are to be attributed to the treason of Marmont, Augereau, Talleyrand, and La Fayette. I forgive them; may the posterity of France forgive them like me.

I thank my good and most excellent mother, the Cardinal, my brothers and sisters, for the interest which they have continued to feel for me. I pardon Louis for the libel which he published in 1820: it is replete with false assertions and falsified documents.

I disavow the "Manuscript of St. Helena," and other works, under the title of "Maxims, Sayings," &c. which persons have been pleased to publish for the last six years. Such are not the rules which have guided my life. I caused the Duke d'Enghien to be arrested and tried, because that step was essential to the safety, interest, and honour of the French people, when the Count D'Artois was maintaining, by his confession, sixty assassins at Paris. Under similar circumstances, I would again act in the same way.

II.—I bequeath to my son, the boxes, orders, and other articles, such as my plate, field-bed, saddles, spurs, chapel plate, books, linen, which I have been accustomed to wear and use, according to the annexed list (A). It is my wish that this slight bequest may be dear to him, as recalling the memory of a father, of whom the universe will discourse to him. I bequeath to Lady Holland the antique Cameo which Pope Pius VI. gave me at Volentino. I bequeath to Count Montholon 2,000,000f. as a proof of my satisfaction with the filial attentions which he has paid me during six years, and as an indemnity for the losses which his residence at St. Helena has occasioned. I bequeath to Count Bertrand 500,000f. I bequeath to Marchand, my first valet de chambre, 400,000f. The services which he has rendered to me are those of a friend: it is my wish that he should marry the widow, sister, or daughter of an officer of my old guard. To St. Denis, to Novarraz, to Pieron, each 100,000f. To Archambaud, 50,000f. To Cursor and to Chandellier, 25,000f. To the Abbé Vignali, to Count Las Cases, to Count Lavalette, to Larray, surgeon-in-chief, the most virtuous man I have known, to General Brayer, to General Le Fevre Desnouettes, to General Drouet, to General Cambrone, to the children of General Mouton Duvernet, to the children of the brave Labedoyere, each 100,000f. To the children of General Girard, killed at Ligny, 100,000f. To the children of General Marchand, 100,000f. To the children of the virtuous General Travost, 100,000f. To General Lallemand, the elder, to Count Real, to Costa de Basilica, in Corsica, to General Clausel, to Baron de Menevalle, to Arnault, the author of Marius, each 100,000f. To Colonel Marbot, 100,000f. I engage him to continue to write in defence of the glory of the French armies, and to confound their calumniators and apostates. To Baron Bignon, 100,000f. I engage him to write the history of French diplomacy from 1792 to 1815. To Poggi de Talalo, and to surgeon Emmery, each 100,000f. These sums will be raised from the 6,000,000f. which I deposited on leaving Paris in 1815; and from the interest at the rate of five per cent. since July, 1815. The account will be settled with the banker by Counts Montholon, Bertrand, and Marchand. Whatever that deposit may produce beyond the sum of 5,600,000f. which have been above disposed of, shall be distributed as a gratuity amongst the wounded at the battle of Waterloo, and amongst the officers and soldiers of the battalion of the Isle of Elba, according to a scale to be determined upon by Montholon, Bertrand, Drouot, Cambrone, and the surgeon Larrey. These legacies, in case of death, shall be paid to the widows and children, and in default of such, shall revert to the bulk of my property.

III.—My private domain being my property, of which no French law deprives me, that I am aware of, an account of it will be required from the Baron de la Bouillerie, the treasurer thereof: it ought to amount to more than 200,000,000f. namely—1. The portfolio containing the savings which I made during fourteen years, out of my civil list, which amounted to more than twelve million francs per annum, if my memory be good. 2. The produce of this portfolio. 3. The furniture of my palaces, such as was in 1814, including the palaces of Rome, Florence, and Turin. All this furniture was purchased with monies accruing from the civil list. 4. The proceeds of my houses in the kingdom of Italy, such as money, plate, jewels, furniture, equipages; the accounts will be rendered by Prince Eugene and the steward of the crown, Campagnoni.

NAPOLEON.

I bequeath my private domain, one half to the surviving officers and soldiers of the French army who have fought since 1792 to 1815, for the glory and the independence of the nation. The distribution shall be made in proportion to their appointments upon active service. One half to the towns and districts of Alsace, of Lorraine, of Franche Compte, of Burgundy, of the Isle of France, of Champagne Forest, Dauphine, which may have suffered by either of the invasions. There shall be previously deducted from this sum, 1,000,000f. for the town of Brienne and 1,000,000f. for that of Meri. I appoint Counts Montholon, Bertrand, and Marchand, the executors of my will. The present will, wholly written with my own hand, is signed and sealed with my own arms.

L. S. NAPOLEON.

LIST (A.)—Affixed to my Will.

15*th April*, 1821.

I.—The consecrated vessels which have been in use at my chapel at Longwood. I enjoin the Abbe Vignali to preserve them, and to deliver them to my son when he shall reach the age of 16 years.

II.

II.—My arms, that is to say, my sword, that which I wore at Austerlitz, the sabre of Sobiesky, my dagger, my broad sword, my hanger, my two pair of Versailles pistols, my gold travelling box, that of which I made use on the morning of Ulm and of Austerlitz, of Jena, of Eylau, of Friedland, of the island of Lobau, of Moscow, of Montmirail. In this point of view it is my wish that it may be precious in the eyes of my son. (It has been deposited with Count Bertrand since 1814.) I charge Count Bertrand with the care of preserving these objects, and of conveying them to my son, when he shall attain the age of sixteen years.

III.—Three small mahogany boxes, containing, the first, thirty-three snuff-boxes or comfit boxes; the second, twelve boxes with the imperial arms, two small eye-glasses, and four boxes found on the table of Louis XVIII. in the Tuilleries, on the 20th March 1815; the third, three snuff-boxes, ornamented with silver medals, according to the custom of the Emperor; and sundry articles for the use of the toilet, according to the lists numbered I, II, III.; my field beds, which I used in all my campaigns; my field telescope; my dressing-box, one of each of my uniforms, a dozen shirts, and a complete set of each of my dresses, and generally of every thing used in my toilet; my wash-hand stand; a small clock which is in my chamber at Longwood; my two watches, and the chain of the Empress's hair. I charge Marchand, my principal valet-de-chambre, to take care of these articles, and to convey them to my son, when he shall attain the age of sixteen years.

IV.—My cabinet of medals; my plate, and my Sèvres china, which I used at St. Helena, (List B and C) I charge Count Montholon to take care of these articles, and to convey them to my son, when he shall attain the age of sixteen years.

V.—My three saddles and bridles, my spurs, which I used at St. Helena, my fowling-pieces, to the number of five; I charge my huntsman, Novarraz, to take care of these articles, and to convey them to my son, when he shall attain the age of sixteen years.

VI.—Four hundred volumes, selected from those in my library, which I have been accustomed to use the most; I charge St. Denis to take care of them, and to convey them to my son, when he shall attain the age of sixteen years.

This is a Codicil to my will.

It is my wish that my ashes may repose on the banks of the Seine, in the midst of the French people, whom I loved so well. I bequeath to Counts Bertrand, Montholon, and to Marchand, the money, jewels, plate, china, furniture, books, arms, and generally every thing that belongs to me in the island of St. Helena. This codicil, entirely written with my own hand, is signed and sealed with my own arms.

NAPOLEON.

This is my codicil or act of my last will.

Upon the funds remitted in gold to the Empress Marie Louise, my very dear and well-beloved spouse, at Orleans, in 1811, she remains in my debt two millions, of which I dispose by the present codicil, for the purpose of recompensing my most faithful servants, whom moreover I recommend to the protection of my dear Marie Louise. I recommend to the Empress to cause the income of thirty thousand francs, which Count Bertram possessed in the Duchy of Parma, and upon the Mont Napoleon at Milan, to be restored to him, as well as the arrears due. I make the same recommendation to her with regard to the Duke of Istria, Duroc's daughter, and others of my servants, who have continued faithful to me, and who are always dear to me; she knows them. Out of the above-mentioned two millions, I bequeath three hundred thousand francs to Count Bertrand, of which he will lodge one hundred thousand francs in the treasurer's chest, to be employed in legacies of conscience, according to my dispositions. I bequeath 200,000f. to Count Montholon, of which he will lodge 100,000f. in the treasurer's chest, for the same purpose as above mentioned; 200,000f. to Count Las Cases of which he will lodge 100,000f. in the treasurer's chest, for the same purpose as above mentioned; to Marchand 100,000f., of which he will place 50,000f. in the treasurer's chest, for the same purpose as above-mentioned. To Jean Jerome Levie, the Mayor of Ajaccio at the commencement of the revolution, or to his widow, children, or grandchildren, 100,000f. To Duroc's daughter, to the son of Bessières, the Duke of Istria, to General Drout, and to Count Lavalette, each 100,000f. 100,000, that is to say; 25,000 to Pieron, my *maître d'hôtel*; 25,000 to Novarra, my huntsman; 25,000 to St. Denis, the keeper of my books; 25,000 to Santini, my former door-keeper. 100,000, that is to say—40,000 to Planat, my orderly officer; 20,000 to Herbert, lately housekeeper of Rambouillet, and who belonged to my chamber in Egypt; 20,000 to Lavigne, who was lately keeper of one of my stables, and who was my jockey in Egypt; 20,000 to Jeanet Dervieux, who was overseer of the stables, and served with me in Egypt. 200,000f. shall be distributed in alms to the inhabitants of Brienne-le-Château, who have suffered most. The 300,000 francs remaining shall be distributed to the officers and soldiers of my guard at the island of Elba, who may be now alive, or to their widows or children, in proportion to their appointments; and according to an estimate which shall be fixed by my testamentary executor; those who have suffered amputation, or have been severely wounded, shall receive double; the estimate of it to be fixed by Larrey and Emmery. This codicil is written entirely with my own hand, signed, and sealed with my arms.

NAPOLEON.

(*On the back of the Codicil is written*)—This is my codicil or act of my last will, the execution of which I recommend to my dearest wife, the Empress Marie Louise.

(L. S.) NAPOLEON.

6th Codicil.—Monsieur Lafitte, I remitted to you, in 1819, at the moment of my departure from Paris, a sum of 5,000,000 of francs, for which you have given me a receipt in duplicate. I have cancelled one of the receipts, and I charge Count Montholon to present to you the other receipt, in order that you may pay to him, after my death, the said sum, with interest at the rate of five per cent., from the 1st of July 1815, deducting the payments which you have been instructed to make by virtue of my orders. It is my wish that the settlement of your account may be agreed upon between you, Count Montholon, Count Bertrand, and the Sieur Marchand; and this settlement being made, I give you, by these presents, a complete and absolute discharge from the said sum. I also, at that time, placed in your hands a box, containing my cabinet of medals. I beg you will give it to Count Montholon. This letter having no other object, I pray God, Monsieur Lafitte, to have you in his holy and good keeping.

April 25, 1821. NAPOLEON.

7th Codicil.—Monsieur le Baron Labouillerie, treasurer of my private domain, I beg you to deliver the account and the balance, after my death, to Count Montholon, whom I have charged with the execution of my will. This letter having no other object, I pray God, Monsieur le Baron Labouillerie, to have you in his holy and good keeping.

April 25, 1821. NAPOLEON.

The French ministry have thought proper, in the midst of the present political calm, to renew the censorship on the journals.

SPAIN.

The hostility evinced against the French is increased and increasing, and is infinitely greater in the provinces than in the capital. After the publication of the Decree of King Ferdinand, which he has called an Amnesty, but which was, in truth, a List of Proscription, a great number of disorders and acts of tyranny occurred in Valencia, which excited the indignation of the people. This discontent subsequently increased, and the conflict of parties soon plunged the city into the greatest confusion. To quell this alarming spirit, the French troops forming the garrison of Carthagena were sent for, and the latter place was then left in charge of two remnants of what were called the Faction belonging to Eroles and Chambo. After this occurrence the Royalists who had sallied forth from Valencia, were beaten by the new insurgents in Requena, although they were supported by a detachment of French. These contests have since placed the whole province of Castello in commotion, in consequence whereof one of the last mails going from Valencia to Madrid was intercepted. The same letters also state, that the principal part of the French troops, forming the garrison of Madrid, had marched off towards Badajos, together with several officers of Engineers, and seven pieces of artillery. The object of this movement is said to be the formation of a Cordon *Sanitaire*, on the frontiers of Portugal, as a preliminary step to the military occupation of that kingdom by the French. The Paris papers describe a very serious affray in the Spanish capital, between the French and Spanish soldiers, which ended in the loss of several lives on both sides, and proves the existence of the most rancourous enmity between the Spaniards and the French.

UNITED STATES.

Letters from New York mention that great preparations were making to receive the Marquis de la Fayette, who was about to take his departure from France, and that a portion of the United States troops had been styled the La Fayette Guards. This eminent person has left France for America, to escape the persecutions of the French Government.

GREECE.

The Porte having fitted out a grand armament against the Greeks, aided by troops from the Pacha of Egypt, commenced their operations against the small island of Ipsaria, and have been too successful, as appears by the following letters:

Smyrna, July 5.

Ipsara was taken by the fleet of the Captain Pacha on the 3d instant, at six o'clock A.M. The fleet appeared before the island on Friday, and the Captain Pacha sent in two flags of truce before he commenced the attack, promising a free and full pardon to the island if they would lay down their arms. The first was sent back, with a message that sooner than submit, every man was determined to die. The second fared worse, and was sent back with his beard half shaven off, and with a message that they were waiting his attack with anxiety. The attack commenced at four o'clock A.M. on Saturday morning, on the west of the island, when about 14,000 men were landed, whilst a feigned attack was making on the batteries in the port on the other side of the island. The fight became general about six o'clock, and the Captain Pacha, seeing himself completely master of the

the island, and willing to stop a further effusion of blood, issued a proclamation, promising 500 dollars for every Greek prisoner brought to the camp alive. A good many vessels in the port are said to have escaped.

Trieste, July 27.

The island of Ipsara, a little north-west of Scio, has been attacked by the Turks. This was a small place, but the inhabitants were considered able mariners, and brave determined men, whom the Musselmen resolved to extirpate. After a desperate resistance, which is stated to have cost the Turks 15,000 men, the place being strong, they succeeded in gaining possession of it. The surviving Ipsariots resolving not to let their wives and daughters fall into the power of their foe, mindful of the fate of Scio, assembled the remaining population in the fort, and blew themselves up, involving multitudes of their conquerors in their destruction. The islanders, about 8000 or 10,000 persons, were thus all destroyed by the sword, or their own act in this tragedy.

The Paris papers which arrived Thursday furnish a confirmation of the intelligence respecting the fall of Ipsara. Another island, Caso, or Caxo, has likewise fallen, in which the loss of the Greeks is stated at between 300 and 400.

The Greeks give a different version of this affair, and even claim the recapture of the island with great loss to the Turks. They describe the Turks as repulsed in an attack on Athens, and assert that the Pacha of Albania has declared himself independant.

AFRICA.

The frigate *Owen Glendower*, Captain Thomas Pricket has arrived at Spithead. She left Cape Coast Castle, 31st May, The rains and sickly season had set in very severely; before the *Glendower's* departure, the mortality on the Cape Coast was distressing; the European merchants dying at the rate of *eight or nine a day*, besides women and children, from the malignant fever of the country, which had taken off so many, that coffins could not be procured fast enough. Of the white soldiers of the second West-India Regiment who had lately arrived from England and the Cape of Good Hope, there remained only 85 out of 250, and the officers belonging to the above regiment had shared the same fate.

Colonel Sutherland, of the Second West-India Regiment, was carrying on active measures against the Ashantees; several skirmishes had lately taken place in the bush, under the command of Captain Blenkarne, and the loss of the Ashantees was very great, supposed to be upwards of 1000. The King was at the head of his troops. Our loss is not known, but it is said to be trivial, compared with the enemy's. The Ashantees had, however, surrounded the Fantee country in immense bodies.

WEST-INDIES.

Intelligence has arrived this week from Jamaica, the tenour of which is disagreeable. On more than one estate the Negroes have revolted, and set fire to *trash* houses; and that no less than from 50 to 100 have deserted, joined the Maroons in the woods, and are doing their best to excite others to follow their example. Several were taken, and more than one of them, rather than meet a trial, furiously ripped open their own bowels!

Pirates are numerous and destructive. The *Posthumous*, from Jamaica, was, in company with another vessel, pursued by two piratical schooners, off the Floridas, for a considerable time, and who were only deterred from attacking them by the two keeping together. A vessel, said to be the Prince, of Liverpool, from New Orleans, is said to have been captured, by pirates, and all hands murdered, at Cameron Island.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON,

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

JULY 30.—Intelligence arrived that the Camillus, from Liverpool, wrecked on her voyage to Quebec; three of the crew drowned, and twenty-three, the remainder, including passengers, picked up in their boats by the Columbus, also from Quebec.

Aug. 5.—Will of Bonaparte registered at Doctor's Commons; probate granted to Count de Montholon, one of the executors.—*(See Political Affairs.)*

—12.—The premises of Mr. Wilson, printer, and of Mr. Moyes, printer, Greville-street, Hatton-garden, destroyed by fire. Stock and other property to the amount of £30,000 were destroyed.

In the course of the month, the street pavement in Bridge-street, Black-friars, Lincoln's-inn-Fields, and Portman-square, has been taken up, and broken on the principle of Mr. M'Adam.

The improvements and increase of London, during the summer, have exceeded all example. New streets, squares, churches, schools,

schools, &c. are in course of erection on every side of the metropolis, and London in extent covers with its buildings, at least twenty-five square miles.

The present year has in the city of London been distinguished by the useful and judicious decisions on many points of police and street practice of the present Lord Mayor, which, if followed by his successors, will render London as remarkable for its convenience as for its extent and opulence.

MARRIED.

At St. Mary-la-bonne church, Mr. R. B. Gilbert, to Maria, daughter of E. Shin, esq. of Islington.

James Barton Hill, esq., of Harpur-street, Bloomsbury, to Miss Mary Ann Keveston, of Milk-street, Cheapside.

Mr. James Browne, of Elbow-lane, Thames-street, to Sarah, daughter of Thomas Wells, esq. of Islington.

At St. Mary-la-bonne church, Thomas Royse Morgell, esq. of the 8th Royal Irish Hussars, to Lady Mary Balders, widow of Major B.

Carlisle Bamlett, esq. of Haverton-hall, Stockton, to Ann, daughter of the late Adam Alderson, esq. of Tokenhouse-yard.

Samuel G. Gist, esq. of Warmington Grange, Gloucestershire, to Mary Anne, daughter of Lord Rossmore.

William Spence, esq. of London, to Isabella, daughter of George Ross, esq. of Demerara.

Simon Frazer Cooke, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister at law, to Jane, daughter of James Pigott, esq. of Fitzhall, Sussex.

At St. Mary-la-bonne church, Captain Rowley, R. N. to Charlotte, daughter of John Moseley, esq. late of Toffts, Norfolk.

N. Pilkington, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Mildred, daughter of G. Robinson, esq. of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

At St. Pancras New Church, T. Godwin, esq. to Catherine, daughter of the late Dr. Garnett, of the Royal Institution.

The Rev. Richard Baker, son of Sir Robert B. of Berner's-street, to Frances, daughter of the late John Prescott, esq. of St. Petersburgh.

Capt. Fane, R.N. to Miss Flint, sister of Sir C. Flint.

Richard Torin Kindersly, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Mary Anne, daughter of the Rev. J. Leigh Bennett, of Thorpe-place, Surrey.

Henry Wilson, esq. of Highbury-hill, to Mary Fuller, daughter of E. F. Maitland, esq. of Shinfield-place, Berks.

Sir Thomas Ormsby, bart. to Mary Martin, daughter of Major-general Slater Rebow, of Wivenhoe-park, Essex.

John Gibbons, esq. son of Sir John G. bart. of Stanwell-place, Middlesex, to Charlotte, daughter of Sir Charles Watson, bart. of Wratting-park, Cambridgeshire.

Samuel M'Culloh, esq. of Baltimore, to Miss Eleanor M'Culloh, late of Great Ormond-street.

William Bowles, esq. of Fitzharris-house, Berks, to Caroline Anne, daughter of Simon Stephenson, esq. of Great Queen-street, Westminster.

Godfrey Green Downes, esq. of Baker-street, to Sarah Amelia, widow of Thomas Pendarves Smith, M.D. of Stoke Newington.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Robert Shebbeare, esq. R.N. to Caroline, daughter of the late Rev. George Clark Gayton.

J. Towne, esq. of Lyon's-inn, to Louisa, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Rose, rector of St. Martin, Outwich.

Mr. Eliezer Chater, of Camberwell-new-road, to Charlotte, daughter of the late Vincent Wanostrocht, LL.D. of Alfred-house, Camberwell.

At Hampton-court, the Rev. R. Tredcroft, to Frances Catherine, daughter of Sir T. Pechell, bart. M.P. of Aldwick, Sussex.

Thomas Joes, esq. of Cobham, Surrey, to Jane, daughter of Samuel Croughton, esq. of St. Clare, Suffolk.

At Battersea, George Hill, esq. of Tortola, to Mary, daughter of Samuel Still, esq. of Lavender-hill.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Edward Buller, esq. grandson of the late Mr. Justice B. to Mary Anne, daughter of the late Major-general Coote Manningham.

Ralph Bernal, esq. M.P. of Park-crescent, Portland-place, to Clara Christiana, daughter of John White, M.D.

DIED.

In Chandos-street, *Mrs. Henry Skelton.*

In Great Prescot-street, 54, *Sibella*, wife of John Maclean, esq.

Mr. James Norton, 69, late of Fish-street-hill.

In Percy-street, 83, *Elizabeth*, widow of S. O. Taylor, esq.

In Baker-street, Portman-square, 25, *Augusta Elizabeth*, wife of John Kirkland, esq.

In Green-street, *Viscount Hampden*, of the family of the celebrated John Hampden, relative to whom and his true English principles the deceased nobleman evinced the fashionable rancour of his cast, by ordering his steward to exclude the unique family portrait of John from his collection; and in consequence, being on sale, it fell into the hands of the editor of this Miscellany.

At Richmond, *Elizabeth*, wife of William Smith, esq.

In Great Ormond-street, Queen-square, *Mrs. Margaret Wright*

On Dulwich-common, 25, *Mrs. Mary Vandenberg.*

At Godstone, Surry, 29, the *Rev. Alexander Waugh*, A. M. Minister of the Scot's church, Miles's-lane, and the author of several works esteemed in the religious world.

In Lincoln's-inn-Fields, 40, *Thomas Clark, esq.*

In Addington-place, Camberwell, 75, *William Old, esq.*

In Barossa-place, Islington, *Elizabeth*, wife of John William Norie, esq.

At the Priory, Stanmore, *Lady Jane*, daughter of the Earl of Aberdeen.

At Brompton-crescent, 83, *John Philip Beger, esq.*

In Chapel-street, Paddington, *Henrietta*, wife of James Wadmore, esq.

In Hertford-street, Park-lane, 69, *Hugh Bishopp, esq.*, brother to Lord de la Zouche.

At Chelsea, *Mrs. Chollett*, widow of Samuel C., esq. Commissary-general in the West-Indies.

At Clay-hill, Epsom, 87, *Margaret*, widow of Capt. Henry J. Hunson, R.N.

At Cosford, Surrey, *Ann*, wife of John Hawkins, esq.

88, *William Bond, esq.* late principal clerk to the Commissioners of Sewers at Guildhall, generally regretted.

In Queen Elizabeth-row, Greenwich, *Ann*, wife of Capt. George Hillier, R.N.

At Sunbury, Middlesex, *Mrs. Topham.*

In Upper Gower-street, *Lucy Elizabeth*, wife of Lord Maurice Drummond.

In Grosvenor-row, Chelsea, *Mr. Eustace Danby.*

In Kensington-square, 66, *Mrs. Charlotte Jackson*, late of Russell-square.

At Hornsea, *Thomas Clifton Garland, esq.* of Newcastle.

In Providence-row, Cambridge-heath, Hackney, 66, *William Spencer, esq.*

In Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-sq. *Eleanor*, wife of Joseph Goddard, esq.

At Cheltenham, 71, *Thomas Jameson*, M.D. His name is identified with the latest scientific description of Cheltenham waters.

At Chiswick, *William Sharp, esq.* for many years the best line-engraver of his time, and whose reputation in this art will long be second only to that of Wooliett, having lived in professional activity full half a century. Except in the weakness of his superstitions, he was what would pass for clear and strong-headed man. His voice was loud, and his manner imposing. He was thick-set and stout; and his features were large and strong. He pursued his whims too much to get rich, though he could always command any price for his works.

In Oxford-street, 65, *Mrs. Owen*, sister of James Scatcherd, esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. Mr. St. Barbe, to the living of Stockton, Wilts.

Rev. Samuel Fenton, to the vicarage of Fishguard, in the county of Pembroke.

Rev. John Evans, to the rectory of Penbedoo Llan Fihangel, in the county of Pembroke.

Rev. William Frederic Patteson, B. A. appointed chaplain to the Poor of the Great Hospital in Norwich, and curate of the parish church of St. Helen's.

Rev. Dr. Cracknell succeeds the Rev. John Davis as minister of Portland chapel.

Rev. J. H. J. Chichester, to the rectory of Arlington, Devon.

Rev. Thomas Carew, to the rectory of Haccombe, Devon.

The Rev. Edward Fane, M.A. to the prebend of Lyme and Halstock.

Rev. Robert Roe Houston, to the rectory of Artwick, with the vicarage of Artsey, Bedfordshire.

Rev. James Cutting Salford, B.A. to the vicarage of Mettingham, Norfolk.

Rev. George Hodgson, to Christ Church, Birmingham.

Rev. William Phelps, M.A. to the vicarage of Meare, near Glastonbury.

Rev. Thomas Henry Mirehouse, M.A. domestic chaplain to the Bishop of Salisbury.

Rev. Joseph Holden Pott, M.A. to the vicarage of Kensington.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Furnishing the Domestic and Family History of England for the last Twenty-seven Years.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A numerous meeting of the great freeholders of Northumberland was lately held at Newcastle, pursuant to a requisition of Edward Collingwood, Esq., the High Sheriff, to consider the propriety of forming railways between Newcastle and Carlisle. After some discussion, this very important and striking measure to both towns was agreed to. (*See the* VARIETIES.)

The Bishop of Durham lately presented to the Literary, Scientific, and Mechanical Institution of Newcastle the complete works of Bacon, Locke, Paley, Cowper, and Dr. Johnson. Several respectable individuals have lately added their subscriptions to this praiseworthy association.

Married.] Mr. J. Jons to Miss D. Teasdale.—Mr. J. Richardson to Miss N. Elstot, of the Head of the Side: all of Newcastle.—Mr. Bowman, of North Shields, to Mrs. Johnson, of Tynemouth.—Mr. R. Richardson, to Miss A. Hills, both of Berwick.—Mr. W. Garthwaite to Miss J. Redburn.—Mr. W. Fletcher to Miss M. Bell: all of Darlington.—Mr. J. Softley, to Miss M. Hammond, both of Barnardcastle.—Mr. W. Wilson, to Mrs. M. Quin, both of Bishop Auckland.—William Forrester Bow, M.D., of Alnwick, to Jane, daughter of Col. George Mackenzie.

Died.] At Newcastle, in Saville Court, Mrs. M. Reed, of Dean-street.—In the Close, 25, Miss M. Irettale.—24, Mrs. E. Harding.

Harding.—On Sandhill, Miss M. Ormston. —At the Forth Bank, 55, Mrs. R. Brown. —42, Mr. Wal. Elliott.—In the New-road. Miss J. Dodds, much regretted.—84, Mr. R. Gibson, much respected. — In Rosemerry-lane, 75, Mrs. M. Turner.

At Gateshead, 89, Mr. J. Bell.—Mrs. Halliday.—78, Mr. W. Laird, late lieutenant 86th regt. foot.—Mr. G. Henderson, much respected.

At Durham, 58, Mr. R. West.—85, Mr. John Robson.

At Sunderland, 82, Morell Reed.—22, Mr. J. Snowdon.—55, Miss E. Smith.

At North Shields, 86, Mrs. E. Matthews. —In Dockwray-square, 55, Mr. J. Dorkin, much respected.—In Queen-street, 47, Mrs. M. Nicholson.—In Camden-street, 72, Mr. F. Ibbetson.—75, Mrs. A. Therlaway.—63, Mrs. B. Alexander.—In Union-street, 29, Mr. M. Ellison.

At Darlington, 29, Mrs. E. Deaton.—67, Mrs. R. Lewis.—63, Mr. J. Rowell.

At Alnwick, Mrs. Landles.

At Ratcheugh, 90, Frances, widow of P. Wilkie, Esq., deservedly esteemed.—At Seaton, Mr. R. Hind, of Stockton on Tees.—At High Ford, near Bishopswearmouth, 75, Mr. T. Lawson.—At Whitby, 78, Peregrine Hezell, Esq.—At Elandhall, 65, Mr. G. Bell.—At Cleadon Hills, 66, Mr. P. Watson.

At Wooley, near Hexham, 29, Mr. Anthony Cook, Mathematical Master to the Trinity House of Newcastle. This able mathematician was brought up as a farmer, and at a very early age evinced considerable fondness for figures, which led him several years ago to become a contributor to the Ladies' and Gentlemen's Diaries. About three years since, when Mr. Edward Riddle, the late master to the Trinity House, was appointed to the mastership at Greenwich, Mr. C. was the person elected to succeed Mr. R., and on which occasion he received recommendations from Drs. Hutton, Gregory, &c. &c. From Mr. Cook's diligence in his profession at the Trinity School, he had laid in a stock of observations which he had begun to arrange for a large work on Navigation, both theoretical and practical, and which will now perhaps be for ever lost to the world. He received his education at the school of that able teacher, the Rev. Mr. Scurr, of Hexham. In private life he was modest and unassuming, mild in his manners, and steady in his friendship.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] Mr. W. Brown, to Miss E. Clark; both of Carlisle.—Mr. J. Lowry, of Carlisle, to Miss L. Nicholson, of Brampton.—Mr. N. Nightingale, to Miss E. Leathers; Mr. W. Jackson, to Miss A. Fletcher; Mr. C. Mossop, to Miss J. Dixon: all of Whitehaven.—Mr. W. Lee, to Miss A. Makepeace; Mr. W. George, to Miss A. Beetham; Mr. R. Dixon, to Mrs. E. Dent: all of Kendal.

Died.] At Carlisle, 56, Jane Morgan, one of the Society of Friends.—In Caldewgate, 77, Mr. J. Watson.

At Whitehaven, 27, Mr. Phil. Burnyeat. —41, Mrs. H. Wallace.—83, Mr. E. Bolingbroke.—50, Mr. J. Gordon.

At Workington, at an advanced age, Capt. Jos. Makinson.—64, Mr. T. O'Neil.

At Cockermouth, 78, Mrs. A. Smith.—35, Mrs. S. Richardson, suddenly.—75, Mr. C. Armstrong.

At Kendal, 64, Mrs. M. Docker.—Mr. C. Branthwaite, of Burnside.—46, Mr. T. Barnes.

At Brampton, 55, Mr. T. Fleming.

At Kensingham, 17, Miss J. Cook.—At Keswick, 84, Mr. Step. Grave.—At Skelton, 28, Mrs. M. A Huntington.—At Newbiggin, 28, Mr. R. Ellwood, of Penrith, deservedly esteemed.—At Parkgate Hall, near Wigton, 37, Mrs. J. Orborne, of the Society of Friends, much respected.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] Robert Denison, jun. Esq., of Kildwick Percy, to Charlotte, daughter of the late George Hotham, Esq., of York.—Mr. J. Alder, of Hull, to Miss M. Knowles, of West-House, Gomersal.—Mr. J. Roysston, to Miss H. Ellis; Mr. A. Fatorini, to Miss M. Broni; Mr. S. Brown, to Miss A. Crosby: all of Leeds.—Mr. J. Sandyforth, of Leeds, to Miss A. Boddy, of Middleton. —Richard Leonard Lee, Esq., of Leeds, to Miss Hammond, of Beech-hill, Middlesex.—Mr. C Fletcher, of London, to Miss M. Worswick, of Leeds.—Mr. J. Eastwood, of Hemsworth, to Miss M. Berry, of Wakefield.—Mr. R. Gervas to Miss Burniston, both of Knaresborough.—Mr. T. Yates, of Walton-head, to Miss A. Nibbs, of Kerkby Overblow.—Mr. J. Carter, to Miss S. Kilburn, both of Horbury.—Mr. A. Tinker to Miss J. Roberts, both of Merfield.—Mr. W. Denden, to Miss M. Cordingly, both of Bramley.—Mr. J. Illingworth, to Miss M. Tillotson, both of Bingley.—James North, Esq., of Mill's Bridge, to Miss Sigston, of Gomersal.

Died.] At York, 43, John Webster Carlen, Esq., of Brotten, deservedly lamented.—75, Mr. Robt. Spence, late of the respectable firm of Messrs. Wilson and Spence, booksellers.

At Leeds, 27, Mr. W. Mattock, much respected.—In New Road-end, 36, Mrs. J. Wilkinson.—On Grove-terrace, the Rev. Miles Martindale, Methodist minister, generally respected.

At Pontefract, 38, Mr. Jas. Booth.

At Knaresborough, 75, Mr. R. Lister. —Mrs. C. Grimston.

At Hunslet, Miss P. Carr, suddenly.—At Kirkburton, 58, Mrs. A. Parkin.—At Stanningley, 62, Mr. J. Butler.—At Bramley, 41, Mrs. Shiers.

LANCASHIRE.

A newspaper on Catholic principles is about to be established at Manchester.

Married.] Mr. Jos. Edwards, to Miss A. Bancks;

Bancks; Mr. W. Burslem, to Miss A. Berwick: all of Manchester.

Died.] At Manchester, 29, Mrs. M. Barrow.—58, Mrs. Jos. Lowe.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] Alderman Sir John Cotgreave, Knt., to Miss Spence, of William-street, Chester.—Mr. Robt. Whitley, of Chester, to Miss A. Whitley, of Browcord.

Died.] At Chester, 58, Mrs. M. Walshman.—At Congleton, Mr. C. Ginder.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Jos. Tunnicliffe, to Miss Portmore; Mr. J. Wilson, jun. to Miss M. Stretton: all of Derby.—Mr. J. Stanford, of Derby, to Miss A. Butt, of Sandiacre.—Mr. G. Hurst, to Miss M. Holchense; Mr. Geo. Grant, to Miss J. Short: all of Chesterfield.—Mr. Jas. Allen to Miss H. Struttuth, of Birmingham.—Mr. W. Peach, of Normanton, to Miss M. Hollaneworth, of Dale Abbey.

Died.] At Derby, 41, Mr. C. Besford.—71, Mrs. Yates.

At Chesterfield, 48, Mrs. M. Rodgers, of Durrant Green.—Mr. Mat. Heath.—74, Mr. Jos. Camm, generally respected.

At New Brampton, 60, Mr. Jos. Camomile.

At Repton, Mrs. Pris. Smith, deservedly lamented.—At Chapel-en-le-Frith, Mrs. Han. Bennett.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Spyvy, to Miss E. Robertson; Mr. T. Ball to Miss S. Henson; Mr. H. Davey, to Miss M. A. Tutton; Mr. Jos. Holmes, to Miss A. M. Garner; Mr. H. Sladen, to Miss M. A. Ashmore; Mr. J. Roby, to Miss Lyd. Atkins; Mr. T. Smith, to Miss L. Ball; Mr. Jas. Jack, to Miss J. Jones: all of Nottingham.—Mr. S. Whitehead, of Tolleston, to Miss A. M. Cooper, of St. James's-street, Nottingham.—Mr. J. Black, jun. to Miss A. Hopcroft, of Snenton.—Mr. J. Pashley, to Miss S. Morton, both of Anston.

Died.] At Nottingham, in Mansfield-road, 67, Mr. F. Richards, much respected.—Mr. G. Skelton.—In Rutland-street, 21, Mr. W. Hancock.—In Ward-street, 67, Mr. John Warner.—On Mount-pleasant, Mr. Watkins.—In Plat-street, 75, Mr. W. Reynolds.—On Snow-hill, 33, Mrs. E. Hempstock.

At Newark, 61, Mrs. M. Darcey, deservedly regretted.—97, Mr. Dan. Winter.

At Mansfield, 74, Mr. G. Parker.—60, Mr. G. Cadman, generally respected.

At Coddington, Mr. Hatfield.—At New Radford, Miss J. Lees, justly lamented.—At Barton, 74, Mr. G. Rawson.—At Farndon, 75, Mr. W. Sketchley, suddenly, late of Southwell.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. Jos. Cox, M.A., to Miss M. Nettleship, both of Gainsborough.—Mr. R. Leeland, to Mrs. Jones, both of Spalding.

Died.] At Lincoln, 66, Mr. J. Gresham.—86, Mr. Jas. Casterton.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

Married.] Mr. H. Shipley, of Redcross-street, to Mrs. Ward, of Humberstone-gate; Mr. Eye, of Southgate-street, to Miss Adams: all of Leicester.—Mr. Geo. Allen, of Leicester, to Miss Hallum, of Mousley.—Mr. T. Bird, to Miss S. Black; Mr. Geo. Polkey, to Miss S. Bowley; Mr. W. Barratt, to Miss S. Jerram: all of Loughborough.—Mr. Goode, of Burbage, to Mrs. Ball, of Hinckley.—Mr. G. Ellingworth, to Miss E. Gray, of Oakham.—Mr. G. Hallam, of Mousley, to Miss Allen, of Whetstone.—Mr. Craigg, to Miss M. Bray, both of Muston.

Died.] At Leicester, in the Newarks, 72, Mr. Jer. Duffkin.—In Friar-lane, 80, Mr. T. Farmer.—In Cheapside, Mrs. Chatteris.—79, Mr. R. Harris.—In Belgrave-gate, 49, Mr. Jeffery.—In Southgate-street, 52, Mr. R. McArthur.—At Loughborough, in Rushes-street, 74, Mrs. Ward, generally and justly esteemed.—Mrs. A. Warner.—31, Mr. Lew. Sturges.

At Ashby de la Zouch, 64, Mr. T. Kirkland, deservedly lamented.

At Burbach, 59, Mrs. F. Cooper, regretted.—At Twyford, 21, Mr. W. Greasley.—At Uppingham, at an advanced age, Mr. J. Wade.—At Knawston, Mr. Gillson.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

At the late Stafford assizes, three prisoners received sentence of death, and six were ordered to various periods of imprisonment.

Married.] Mr. R. Ensell, of Wordsley, to Miss C. Perry, of Wolverhampton.—Mr. J. B. Toovey, of Wolverhampton, to Miss E. M. A. Heath, of Salford-lodge.—Mr. W. Cooke, of Brewood, to Miss M. Savage, of Wolverhampton.—Mr. T. Heldick, to Miss E. Heeley, both of Walsall.—Mr. W. Stubbs, of Hammersmith, to Miss T. Caddock, of Brown Hills.—Mr. A. Hanson, of Bilson, to Miss M. Davis, of the Rumbolds, near Wednesfield.

Died.] At Litchfield, in the Close, 78, Ruth, widow of Carey Robertson, esq.

At Belston, Mr. Zach. Beckett.—At Great Haywood, 100, Mr. George Suffolk, generally respected.

WARWICKSHIRE.

So great has been the increase of the population of Birmingham and its vicinity, that three thousand new houses are building.

Married.] Mr. J. Bayley, of Aston-street, to Miss S. Dryden, of Dale-end.—Mr. Corbett, to Miss E. Baylis; Mr. E. Ashford, to Miss M. Botlerill; Mr. C. Worrall, to Miss R. Butler; Mr. R. Tabberner, to Mrs. C. Turner; Joshua Scholefield, esq., to Miss Cotterill: all of Birmingham.—Mr. G. B. Worboys, of the Aston-road, to Miss M. Lane, of Legge-street, Birmingham.—Mr. Swindels, of Coventry, to Miss Amelia Lees, of the Polygon, near Manchester.—Mr. S. Waters, of Yardley, to Miss M. Yarwood,

Yarwood, of Great Bar-street, Birmingham.—Mr. J. Reeves, of Spon-house, to Mrs. Williams, of Hundsworth.

Died.] At Birmingham, 86, Mr. Ben. Williams, respected.—In Digbeth, Mrs. M. Hill.—In Bridge-row, Deritend, 63, Mrs. Heathcote.—82, Jane, widow of the Rev. Joseph Toulmin, D.D.—In Newtown-row, 62, Mrs. E. Smart.—In St. Paul's-square, 68, Mr. B. Ridge, sen.—56, Mr. E. Tomkins.—In the Old Square, 24, Miss H. Bellamy.

At Coventry, 80, Mr. Benj. Payne.—In Spen-street, 89, Mr. C. S. Blenkarne.—In St. Nicholas-place, at an advanced age, Mr. Armes.—At Leamington, 82, Mrs. M. Austin, of Bath-street, Birmingham.

At Dunchurch, Mr. Worth.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Jas. Gittins, to Miss E. Hammer, of Pride-hill; Mr. T. Clayton, to Miss S. Humphreys: all of Shrewsbury.—Samuel Tuder, esq., of Shrewsbury, to Miss Jane Downward, of Liverpool.—Mr. W. Sing, of Bridgworth, to Miss E. Pratt, of Ilford.—At Wellington, Mr. J. Haycock, to Miss J. Binnell, of Watling-street.—Mr. James Davies, of Ludlow, to Miss Bright, of Birmingham.—Mr. E. Kitchen, of Bishop's-castle, to Miss M. Davies, of Leominster.—Mr. A. Davies, of Edastan-park, to Miss Nixon, of Littleholes.—Mr. C. J. Lewis, of Church Stretton, to Miss Mary Fonnerau, of Penley.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. A. Bather.

At Bridgworth, 80, Joseph Sparkes, esq., of Cotton-hill, Shrewsbury.

At Kempton, 31, Mr. J. Southern, suddenly.—At Uppington, Capt. John Scott.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

At the Worcestershire assizes, three prisoners were sentenced to death, and four to transportation for seven years: several others were adjudged to minor punishments.

A new road is about to be opened between Worcester and Evesham, by which all the hills, so annoying to travellers, will be avoided; and the communication, which will pass through Hampton Gardens, and a delightful tract of country, will be considerably shorter. It is said the mail, and all other stage coaches, will adopt this line of road.

Married.] The Rev. W. H. Mooridge, M.A., of Pershore, to Miss Jones, of Streatham.

Died.] At Worcester, 34, Mrs. Eliz. Guy, of Lecknor.—At Bernard's Green, near Great Malvern, 84, John Wilson, esq.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

A steam-packet has been recently estatablished from Bristol to Bridgewater, and thence to Weston-super-Mare.

A late provincial paper observes, and justly, "The first exhibition of the old masters at the Bristol Institution for promoting literature, science, and the fine arts, closed within the month. The interest it excited, and the manner it has been attended, is no less honourable to the taste of that city, than to the spirited and liberal supporters of the plan."

Married.] Isaac Cooke, of Westgate-street, to Elizabeth Sankey, both of the Society of Friends, Gloucester.—Mr. R. Barratt, of Strand, to Miss S. Hatch, of Gloucester.—Samuel White, esq., of Fretherne Lodge, to Jane, daughter of John Tripp, esq., of the Royal Fort, St. Michael's, Bristol.—Mr. Geo. Nock, of Bridgnorth, to Miss A. Smith, of Cheltenham.—Lieut. R. Amiel, R.N., to Miss A. De Visme, of New Court.—The Rev. S. Lloyd, A.M., of South Corney, to Mary, daughter of the late Wm. Anker, esq., of Tillsdown-house, near Dursley.

Died.] At Gloucester, in Northgate-street, Mr. John Collier.—On Wellington-parade, 77, Mary, wife of William Read, esq.—In Foley-place, Mrs. Irvine.—In Berkeley-street, 72, Mrs. Elizabeth Wood.—89, Mr. W. Spier, generally respected.

At Clifton, Mrs. Tobin, widow of Jas. Tobin, esq.

At Cheltenham, 70, Mr. Jas. Butt, deservedly regretted.—In St. George-square, 74, Mrs. Read.

At Newent, Mr. C. Edmunds.—At Framplodge, 80, Mr. Parsons.—At Charlton-King's, 71, Thomas Bartin, esq.—At Colford, 79, Mr. E. Steel, deservedly esteemed and regretted.—At Thornbury, 51, Mr. B. Leach, justly respected.

OXFORDSHIRE.

At the late Oxford assizes, there were 23 prisoners for trial. Against two sentence of death was recorded, three were ordered to be transported for life, two for seven years, and five to be imprisoned. The two executed men: Pittaway, aged 25; and James, 48, protested their innocence of the murder of Millin, the gamekeeper of Lord Churchill, to the last.

Married.] Mr. W. Quartermaine to Miss S. Wells, both of Oxford.—Mr. C. P. Hester, of Oxford, to Miss Mary Hazel, of Park-house, Wallingford.—Mr. J. S. Browning, of Oxford, to Miss A. Hester, of Cowley.—Mr. Charles Page, to Miss Nasbey, both of Banbury.—Mr. J. Orborne, of Hortenorten, to Miss A. Wild, of Banbury.—Mr. J. Franklin, of Great Milton, to Miss A. Parsons, of Drapcot.—Mr. J. Bond, to Miss M. Chamberlaine, both of Eurelme.

Died.] At Oxford, in St. Giles's, 59, Mr. Buswell.—Mr. Geo. Steel, much respected.—In St. Clement's, 56, Mr. T. Odcroft.—66, Mr. Wm. Herbert, regretted.—74, Mr. Paine.

At Banbury, Mr. R. Jarvis, jun.—Mr. Abbott, sen.

At Henley on Thames, Mr. Lev. Whiteway.—Miss E. Crouch.

At Wardington, 82, Elizabeth Honoria, widow of Lieut.col. Wasey.—At Brighthampton, 66, Mrs. M. Rose.—At Crawley, 67, Mr. Ad. Castell, regretted.

BUCK-

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. Ed. Goldsmith, of Howorth, to Miss E. Miller, of Thames-street, Windsor.—Mr. T. Jones, of Staines, to Miss Barton, of Eton.—Capt. H. Baker, R.A., to Harriet Selina, daughter of the late William Pigott, esq., of Dedshershall-park.

Died.] At Ailesbury, Mrs. Fell. — At Reading, in Southampton-street, 88, Mr. T. Maclean.—In Crown-street, Frederick Teush, esq., of London.—At Windsor, 22, Mr. Ophferman.—At Brackly, 56, Mr. Polter.—At Cheynies, the Rev. Wm. Morris, M.A., rector, and of Foxley.—At Southcot Lodge, near Reading, J. Rockett, esq.—At Binfield-park, Henrietta, sister of the late Lord Sunderlin, generally esteemed and lamented.

HERTFORDSHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

At the Hertford assize, five convicts were left for execution: namely, James Harris, James Davis, and James Green, for burglary in the dwelling-house of Mr. Haines, steward to Earl Cowper; and Wm. Marshall the younger, and Charles Cartwright, for a burglary and robbery in the dwelling-house of Charles Gordon, esq., at Berkhampstead. These two last were executed, but a respite was granted to the former, to prove an alleged *alibi*.

Married.] John Barnes, esq., of Chorleywood house, to Miss S. Medley, of Barringdon.—R. T. Heysham, esq., of Stagenhoe-park, to Frances, daughter of Barrington Price, esq.—At Chesham, Mr. Shrompton, of Huddenham, to Miss Sophia Hepburn.

Died.] At Herts, 66, Mr. R. Carter.—78, Thomas Grenall, esq., generally esteemed and regretted.

At Watford, Mrs. Ardenoif, widow of Stephen Ardenoif, esq. — At Rickmansworth, 91, Mrs. J. Wankford.—89, Mr. John Sibley.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Haydon, of Northampton, to Miss E. Coe, of Devonshire-street, Queen-square, London.—Mr. W. Dickins, of Northampton, to Miss A. Woodford, of Cold Ashby Lodge.

Died.] At Northampton, 78, Thomas Angrave, esq., late of Great Haughton, deservedly lamented.—73, Mr. J. Law, generally respected.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

The annual prize of Caius College, Cambridge, for the Latin oration on the improvements in physic, has been lately adjudged to G. F. H. Greenhalgh, M.B., of that society.

Married.] The Rev E. Neale, of Cambridge, to Miss M. Fielding, of Hull.—Mr. Heslop, jun., of Cambridge, to Miss Hattersley, of Ely.

Died.] At Cambridge, in King's-college, Benjamin Shepherd, esq., senior fellow of that society.—At Huntingdon, Mrs. Sarah Rowe, much respected.

NORFOLK.

A botanical garden has lately been established at Norwich.

A steam packet has recently been established between Lynn and Cambridge.

ESSEX.

Married.] John Osmond, esq., of Emberton, to Miss Withers, of Colchester.—Mr. J. Suree, to Miss Strutt, both of Braintree.—At Barking, the Rev. W. R. Skilton, B.A., to Miss M. Biggs, of the Manor.—Mr. Jas. Biggs, to Miss Charl. Martin, of Great Ilford.—Mr. H. Greenhill, of Piasket-house, to Miss A. Ridge, of Lewis.

Died.] At Sible Hedingham, Mrs. S. Todd, widow of Purl. Tood, esq., of Sturmer-hall.

KENT.

A praiseworthy public meeting was lately held at Maidstone, the Earl of Romney in the chair, when it was unanimously resolved that "a Society be formed for the assistance and reformation of offenders discharged from the county gaols; and for affording the means for juvenile offenders returning to their trade, or some other proper situation." For this purpose a fund is to be raised by donations and annual subscriptions.

Married.] Mr. Jas. Holdstock, to Miss S. Rainer; Mr. Horman, to Miss Wise; Mr. Geo. Harnett, to Miss M. Horn: all of Canterbury.—Mr. W. Philpot, of Canterbury, to Miss F. Croasdill, of Tyler-hill.—Mr. W. Teveline, of Dover, to Miss Morfell, of Canterbury.—John Wm. Fagg, esq., of Westbeare, to Frances, daughter of the late William Carter, M.D., of Canterbury.

Died.] At Canterbury, in St. Peter's-lane, Mr. Chas. Blackman.—Mr. G. Hawkes.—In Wincheap-street, at an advanced age, Mr. Smith.—At Dover, at an advanced age, Mrs. Nash.—In Snargate-street, 38, Augusta, wife of Col. Latour, 14th light dragoons, justly lamented.—At Chatham, 60, Mr. Jas. Cork.—62, Mr. Jas. Read.

At Maidstone, 68, Mrs. Smith.—Mr. J. Sage.—At Folkestone, 61, Mrs. Simpson.—Mrs. Law, of Bermondsey.—37, Miss Marg. Clarke.—At Lydd, 44, Miss F. Dray.—At West Malling, 30, Mr. Wm. Simmons, of the firm of Messrs. Simmons and Harvey, Lambeth.—At Hythe, Mrs. Rye—At Bredgar, 70, Mr. T. Pye, much and justly respected.

SUSSEX.

The influx of the best company into Brighton within the month has been more than usually numerous; and the libraries well attended.

A floating-bath, to be attached to the chain-pier, is being constructed by Mr. Balley, of Shoreham. It will be commodiously fitted up with dressing rooms, &c.

Five hundred new houses, one-fourth on a large scale, are building one mile east of Brighton, and as many more are engaged for one mile to the west!

Married.] Mr. W. Field, to Miss Fogden, both

both of Chichester.—Mr. Adnam, of North-street, to Miss Daniel, both of Brighton.—Mr. Hoare, of Mundham, to Miss Shutler, of Pagham.

Died.] At Chichester, Josephine Catherine, daughter of Lieut. de Grassi, 2d West-India regt.

At Arundel, 82, Mrs. Bonyface.—At Funtington, Mr. G. Andrews.

HAMPSHIRE.

At the late Winchester assizes nineteen prisoners were sentenced to suffer death. Seven were sentenced to seven years transportation.

It is in contemplation to make a new road from Petersfield to Farnham, by which the distance will be reduced from 21 to 16 miles; coaches will avoid Hindhead, and the other hills between Liphook and Godalming. A new road from Midhurst to Petersfield is also in contemplation, which will open a direct communication between Oxford and Brighton.

Married.] Mr. J. North, of Southampton, to Miss E. Askew, of Salisbury.—J. Fitt, esq., of Petersfield, to Miss Julia Loe, of Portsmouth.—Mr. Wm. Hughes, of Portsmouth, to Miss Loe, of Selborne.—Mr. Lawes, of Andover, to Miss S. Coster, of Uphaven.—The Rev. W. J. Younge, rector of Rockburne, to Miss E. Furze.—Mr. W. Saunders, of Folton, to Mrs. Hiscock, of Eling.—Mr. R. Jennins, to Miss Stuart, both of Totton.—The Rev. J. Hilliard, to Miss Duthy, of New House, Ropley.

Died.] At Southampton, Mr. J. Polter, Milsome, justly regretted.—92, Mrs. Heywood, widow of Col. Heywood.—24, Mr. W. Evans.

At Winchester, Mrs. Flight.

At Portsmouth, 94, Mr. Spen. Smith, R.N., much and deservedly respected.—In Pembroke street, 37, Mrs. McLennan.—61, Mrs. Marshall.—At Portsea, in Prince George-street, 85, Mr. Bailey.—At Southsea, on King's terrace, 72, Mrs. A. Platt.—At Southwick, 65, Mrs. Pasqueda, widow of Anthony Pasqueda, esq., of Sheerness.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] R. H. Gaby, esq., of Chippenham, to Miss Farmer, of the North Parade, Bath.—Mr. Ed. Sweet, of Trowbridge, to Miss Bailey, of Winkfield.—Mr. S. Gilbert, to Mrs. Ford, both of Bradford.—Mr. Palmer, of Devizes, to Miss Plank, of Devizes Green.

Died.] At Salisbury, in Brown-street, Mr. Douglas, sen.—Miss H. Maidment.

At Devizes, Mrs. Adlam.

At Melksham, Miss E. Webb.—Mr. J.C. Hulbert.

At Laycock, Mr. J. Dolman.—At Littleton, Mr. S. Ghey.—At Holt, Mr. J. Hunt.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] Richard Heaviside, esq., of the King's Dragoon Guards, to Miss M. Spicer, of Paragon-buildings.—Mr. W. Bones, to Miss M. A. Young; Mr. D. Aust, to Miss A. Coonock: all of Bath.—Mr. W. Newman, of Somerset-buildings, Walcot, to Miss E. A. Gardiner, of Bath.—R. Savage, esq., of Sydney-place, Bath, to Miss C. M. Broderip, of Wells.—John R. Poole, esq., of Bridgewater, to Miss H. Savage, of Blackford.

Died.] At Bath, Mr. Matt. Campbell.—In Beaufort-square, 28, Miss S. Melin.—In Orchard-street, 89, James Edward, esq., late of Bristol.—84, Mrs. Ripley.—70, Mrs Margt. Jameson, justly esteemed and lamented.—48, Major-General Prevost.

At Bridgewater, 42, Mrs. E. Jesty, justly lamented.

At Ditcheat, 27, Miss M. Cary, highly and deservedly esteemed.—At Kingston, 66, H. Sweeting, esq., generally regretted.—At Dulverton, 84, Capt. Jno. Gilson, R.N.

DORSETSHIRE.

A melancholy accident lately took place at Weymouth. Five persons went in a boat to Portland, on an excursion of pleasure; and on their return, were drowned.

Married.] J. Peniche, esq., to Miss M.A. Prendergast, of Poole.

Died.] Suddenly in his carriage, at Great Canford, near Poole, Thomas Macnamara Russell, esq., Admiral of the White. In recording the death of this veteran officer, who had attained his eighty-fifth year, it may be useful to the profession in which he held so exalted a station, and must be satisfactory to his friends, to have it known that this gentleman had reached the highest rank in the navy entirely by his own merit, without the aid of interest or the protection of patronage; and that, after serving nineteen years as a midshipman, he was advanced in 1779 to be lieutenant; to be commander in 1780; to captain in 1781; to rear-admiral in 1801; to vice-admiral in 1805; and lastly, to the rank of admiral in 1812. The services by which Admiral Russell obtained this rapid advancement, were at once brilliant and active, of a nature to elicit the energies and resources of an ardent spirit and an enterprizing mind; and they have not been entirely unrecorded. As a flag officer he was for some time commander-in-chief on the north-sea station. His blockade of the Texel, during the period of the threatened invasion of our shores, was admirable, and it was planned and executed by himself. His system of anchoring, during the strongest gales, on the enemy's coast, with sometimes three cables on end, was rewarded by the most complete success. During the neap tides, the line-of-battle ships for the most part rendezvoused at North Yarmouth, by which a saving to his country, in wear and tear, and probable loss of ships, was effected to an immense amount. Indeed, while the blockade of the Texel was the most efficient ever known, and was conducted with all the rigidness of a state of bitter warfare, it was marked by instances of the most refined and generous humanity, which not only procured the respect

spect and esteem of the Dutch Admiral Kichchurt, his officers and men, but was highly useful and beneficial to the crews of our own vessels subsequently wrecked on that coast. After this imperfect memoir, it is scarcely necessary to say that the late Admiral Russell was an officer of considerable talent. To the qualities of a thoroughbred English seaman, with the science of an able naval tactician, he possessed the nicest and highest sense of honour, with the manners and urbanity of a courtier. He was brave, generous and humane; such a rare combination of high and admirable qualities will ensure his name being enrolled with the illustrious naval heroes of his time.

"*Vitus nemo sine nascitur; optimus ille*
Qui minimis urgetur."

At Weymouth, 76, Louisa, widow of James Scott, esq.

DEVONSHIRE.

An alarming flux and reflux of the sea took place within the month at Plymouth: at one period, in less than five minutes, the same place presented dry ground and a body of water two and a-half feet deep! Similar phenomena were observed at Weymouth, Poole, in the river Dart, and on the Cornish, Devon, and Welsh coasts generally.

The floating bridge at Plymouth across the Laira was, in consequence of the sudden ebbing of the tide, suspended in the air for a short time, from the chain by which it is worked. Barges were also left dry on the breakwater.

Married.] Mr. J. Warren, to Miss Chamberlain; Mr. Jno. Twiggs, to Miss J. Norworthy: all of Exeter.—Mr. J. Hedgeland, of Exeter, to Miss H. Taylor, of Kingston, Surrey.—Mr. W. Hern, to Miss Char. Harris, both of Ashburton.—John Elworth Cutcliffe, esq., of Southmolton, to Elizabeth, widow of Wm. Dick, esq., of Jamaica.—Mr. F. G. Coleridge, of Heath's Court, to Miss H. T. Norris, late of Groome's-hill, Greenwich.—Mr. Jas. Gullet, to Miss S. Liste, both of Ridgway.

Died.] At Exeter, in Dix's field, 50, Mrs. A. Oliver.—In Great Duryard, Frances, wife of James Somerville Fownes, esq., of Mecklenburgh-square, London. — 89, Mr. J. Sampson, late of Lisbon, merchant, generally esteemed and regretted.

At Devonport, in James's-street, 45, Mrs. Oke.—In Ordnance-street, 65, Mr. J. Bulford.—In South-street, 65, Mr. Jos. Collins.—In Pembroke-street, 22, Mrs. J. Clarke.—In Cross-street, 86, Mr. Hyne.

At Fursdon, 26, Chas. Fursdon, esq.—At Berry, 89, Mr. Perigal.—At Fordton, 62, Samuel Davy, esq.

CORNWALL.

Married.] Mr. Skinner, to Miss M. A. Tresidder, both of Falmouth.—Mr. S. Hugs, to Miss J. Fullpitt, both of Truro.—Mr. Richards, to Miss Ash, both of Helston.

Died.] At Truro, Miss A. B. Carpenter.—Miss M. Turner.—At Bodmin, 63, Mrs. Gatley.—At Lostwithiel, William Fortescue, esq., a dep. lieut. of the county, and a commissioner of taxes.—At West Love, 75, Mr. W. Harding.

WALES.

Married.] Mr. E. Williams, to Miss R. Clark, both of Swansea.—Mr. T. Roderick, to Miss A. Chalinder, both of Llanelly.—Mr. W. Field, of Pembroke, to Miss D. Scott, of Scoveston.—The Rev. Geo. Traharne, of Saint Hilary, Glamorganshire, to Miss E. Royds, of Clemensone-house.—John Beever, esq., of Cefu Coch, to Hannah Maria, daughter of Lieut. Col. Peers, of Plasnewydd, vale of Clwyd.

Died.] At Swansea, Mr. Hen. Thomes.—69, Mr. L. Mawby.

At Cardiff, Mrs. Miers, widow of John Nath. Miers, esq., of Cadoxtan-lodge, Glamorganshire, justly esteemed and lamented.

At Landaff, 63, Lady Laroche, widow of Sir James Laroche, Bart., generally regretted.

SCOTLAND.

A meeting was lately held at Edinburgh, when it was resolved to erect an edifice in memory of the late Mr. Watt, to form a new ornament to the city, and to add accommodation to the School of Arts; which is to be changed as soon as the building is completed, to the "Watt Institution."

Married.] Richard Panton, esq., to Miss E. S. Morrison, of Edinburgh.

At Paisley, the Rev. Eben. Miller, M.A. of Blackburn, to Miss Mary Macpherson.

The Rev. G. D. Mundie, of Rochford, to Miss Wedderburn Arnslie, of Dundee.

IRELAND.

The Catholic Association, at a late meeting held in Dublin, passed the following Resolutions:—That an Aggregate Meeting of the Catholics of Ireland should be held in November, and that Petitions to Parliament should be prepared in the interim on the following topics:—1st. Religious Liberty for ourselves and for Protestant Dissenters. 2d. Education on liberal and just principles.—3d. Abolition of Church Rates.—4th. Diminution of Tithes, and to facilitate delivery in kind.—5th. Abolition of Corporation abuses, monopolies, and powers of levying money.—6th. On the administration of justice.—7th. To enable Ecclesiastical persons to make leases of three lives, or 41 years.—8th. For redress of local grievances, [illegible] in particular for abolition of the Paving Board.—9th. For the introduction of Poor Rates.

Married] The Rev. John Ashley, to Miss Catherine Ward, of Merrion-Square, Dublin.—The Rev. Thos. Harding, of Dunville, County of Dublin, to Eliza Mary, widow of Walter Ross Munro, esq., President of the Medical Board, Bengal.—C. A. Nicholson, esq., of Balrath, Meath, to Elizabeth R. Alexander, daughter of the Bishop of Meath.

Died.] At Arminan, County Leitrim, 102, Fergus Ferrall, esq.